CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28614—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1891

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3908	500	W. A. Wheler	19th Dec.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Janv.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. G. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3893	900	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	650	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.I. PEKIN	3869	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	14th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	3279	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3357	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARES to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Tickets.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay for

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R. Deperis		3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

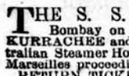
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, on 19th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,465 tons, on the 20th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3541	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3391	„	18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„	25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

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Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

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The turn-out Rs. 1,000.

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Brooch and Earrings	40	300	Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40	500	Scarf Rings	25	60
Collar Studs	5	12	Ladies' Necklets	150	250	Sleeve Links	34	60
Compasses	33	70	Lockets and Earrings	150	300	Solitaires	32	40
Crosses	50	70	Lockets	40	500	Studs and Links	50	80
Demi Suites	40	300	Necklets	150	250	Tooth Picks	10	35
Earrings	12	400	Pearl Ear Studs	50	60	Trinkets	15	40
Fichu Brooches	14	200	Pearl Studs	108	150	Wedding Rings	25	30
Gem Hair Combs	110 to	270	Pencil Cases	15	100	Eye Glass Chains		16
Gentlemen's Albert Chains	70	250	Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100			
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			Pin and Stud	19	200			

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Butter Dishes	90	110	Inkstands	140	160	Sugar Basins	75	110
Card Cases	27	70	Knives, Fruit	6	15	Tea Spoons	50	60
Christening Presents	8	150	Match Boxes	13-8	20	Tobacco Boxes	40	50
Cigar Cases	90	180	Match Boxes, Enamelled	20	30	Toilet Bottles	10-8	40
Children's Mugs	50	70	Muffineers	80	100	Whistles	6	10
Cigarette Cases	27	70	Pap Bowls	84	100			
Coffee or Ice Spoons	52-8	70	Salt Cellars	54	140			
Compasses	5	8	Scent Bottles	10	40			

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ULSTERS, CHESTERS, COVERTS.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
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Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
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Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	26
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Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S WINE.

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enable the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE & CO.,

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HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8	Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0	Cardigan Jackets Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
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Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	te Cashmere Mufflers Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0	White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Best Feather do.	8	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8 to	16	8	Stout Brown Merino Vests each Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Stout Brown Merino Pants each Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves „ 1-8 to	2	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks per doz.	25	0
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8	Ribbed Hand Knitted Half Hose per doz.	25	0
Kid Gloves, lined, (Ladies').	4	8	Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Wool Mitts	1	8	Warm Overcoats. Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Wa m Dressing Gowns	18	8	Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
			Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.

A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, reinvigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARCS

MARIONETTES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The following GRAND PROGRAMME will be played at 9 p.m. :—

OVERTURE BY THE BAND.

PART 1.—The Marvellous Fantoccini.

INTERLUDE.

PART 2.—The Court Minstrels with New Songs and Dances.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

SELECTION BY THE BAND.

PART 3.—The Grand Pantomime "Beauty and the Beast."

TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE HARLEQUINADE.

Harlequin, Columbine, Clown, Pantaloon, and Policeman XYZ.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Special Reserved Front Seats	Rs. 3
Reserved	„ 2
Second	„ 1
Back	As. 8.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

By kind Permission of the Colonel and Officers the String Band of the Marine Battalion will play Selections during the evening.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY,

3 P.M.,

When Children are admitted Half-price to all Seats.

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MANUFACTURED BY

FRANCIS AND CO., Limited,

AND SOLD UNDER THEIR OLD "9 ELMS" BRAND. ESTABLISHED 1810.

THE "NINE ELMS CEMENTS" have an established reputation of nearly 80 years' standing. They have been largely used in all manner of works requiring special strength and durability.

The following is a list of some of the contracts supplied by Messrs. FRANCIS, viz.—

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. For works at Haulbowline, Malta, Hong Kong, Coquimbo, Portsmouth, Spithead, Woolwich Arsenal, Deptford, Chatham, Sheerness, Devonport, Pembroke, Bermuda, Ascension, Sind Pishin Railway (India), Madras Harbour Works; also for works at Acera, Penang, Trinidad, Cyprus, Jamaica, etc., etc.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. For the New Charing Cross Road, for the Ravelagh and Eltham Sewers and the large Precipitation Works at Barking. Also the Langston Sewage Works near Portsmouth (under same tests for Sir FRED. BRAMWELL) etc.

DOCKS AND HARBOURS. Dover Harbour; London and St. Katherine's Dock, (new entrance), East and West India Docks; G.W. Western Dock; Plymouth; Tilbury Docks; the Harbour at Guaira, (South America; Wicklow Harbour; St Monance; Boston Docks; Lynn Docks; Stobcross Docks, Glasgow; Port and Docks Board, Dublin; Natal Harbour Board; Barrow Docks, etc.

FRANCIS' CEMENT is also accepted by the French Government and was extensively employed at Cherbourg, Rocheford and Havre, and is largely exported to the Colonies, United States, South America, Canada, India, Ceylon, Japan, China, etc.

SIR JAMES N. DOUGLASS, Engineer-in-Chief to the Trinity Corporation, writes,

11th February, 1882.

"The whole of the Portland Cement used in the construction of the NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE was "of your manufacture, and uniformly broke at strains "above that specified, the results of the testing of the samples taken from the various consignments under your contract showing an average of 16½ per cent. in excess of the "specified strength of the material."

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS.

A. L. and W. supply from their fine New Stock almost every variety of Serge suitable for Gentlemen's Wear; thin, medium or heavy textures. Soft or rough surface.

MODERATE PRICES—GOOD STYLE.

PRICE LIST:

Per Suit, Rs. 21, 30, 35, 40, 50.

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LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, CASH.

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THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

THIRTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

BIGGEST SUCCESS ON RECORD!

The Theatre again Crowded from Floor to Ceiling By one of the Most Enthusiastic Audiences Ever Associated in the Theatre.

HUNDREDS OF APPLAUSE.

SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.
HARBOUR LIGHTS.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

COME AND SEE

The splendid assortment of
JEWELLERY
AND
CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS,
AND
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

BEST COLLECTION OF
THE LUCKY MOONSTONE
JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES
OFFERED IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL,

Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of

A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,

SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,

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THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th December, 1891.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects:—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lascheo. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.

Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Microscopes.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
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BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
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	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
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NEW GOODS.

	Rs. a.
Butler's "Keen" Razors, No. 0	2 4
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„ "Whistler" „	2 4
„ "The Despatch" „	2 4
„ Penknives, from	1 0
„ Scissors, from	2 0
Razor Strops, Improved	2 8
„ „ University	2 8
„ „ The Graduating	3 8
„ „ The Cushion Convex	1 8
„ „ The Cavalry	2 8
„ „ The Cushion Convex Super	2 8
„ „ Improved Metalichone	3 0
„ „ Quadruple	2 8
Wine and Spirit Labels, Ornamented, Electro-plated each	1 4
Corks, Electro-Plate Mounted, from Ans. 10 to	1 8
Champagne Taps in Leather Cases from Rs. 3-4 to	6 0
Drawing-Room Thermometers, with Spiral Bulb and magnified Index Rs. 3 and	4 8
„ „ „ on stand from	5 8
Bath Thermometers in Wood, with Dr. Forbes' Specifications	1 0

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR SCHMUCK'S

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS,

IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES.

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

I.

1. Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi. INSTRUMENTAL.
2. Song.....The Skipper.....W. H. Jude. MR. THELENBERG.
3. Violin Solo....Serenade.....De Beriot. MISS PEDRAZA.
4. Piano Solo....Scherzo.....Chopin. MISS SCHMUCK.
5. Song.....“Last Night”.....Halfdan Kjirulf. MRS. GREENWAY.
6. Violin Solo.....(a) Andante from Violin Concerto).....Mendelssohn. (b) Minuet (in commemoration of Mozart's Centenary).....Mozart. HERR SCHMUCK.

II.

7. .....Adagio and Minuet.....Haydn. INSTRUMENTAL.
8. Song.....“I love Thee so.”.....Sir Wm. Robinson. MRS. GREENWAY.
9. Violin Solo....Capriccio Valse.....Weineawski. HERR SCHMUCK.
10. Song.....Nazareth.....Gounod. MR. THELENERG.
11. Piano Solo....Lyrische Stuckchen..Greig. MISS SCHMUCK.
12. Piano Solo....(a) Bercouse.....Greig. (b) Syrische Stuckchen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Instrumentalists in the Concerted Pieces.

Piano (4 hands), MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK; (Violins), MISSES PEDRAZA and FR. NANDEZ, MR. F. ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK, HERR GAFFE. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SENOR PEDRAZA.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2, at MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION!

FRUIT LAXATIVE LOZENGES!

Exceedingly palatable Aperient ever made, suitable either for Children or Adults. A certain Cure for Habitual Constipation. Ans. 12 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SEPARATE OFFERS for the year 1892 will be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, for

I.—The PURCHASE of—
1—Yarn Hard Wastes of all sorts.
2—Cotton Tares of Full-Pressed Bales.
3—Cotton Dusts and Seeds and Sized Sweepings.
4—Oily Cotton.
5—Oily Cotton Ends.
6—Oily Hard Wastes.
7—Cotton Droppings.
8—Cotton Strippings.
9—Cotton Card Silver.
10—Cotton Card Fly
11—Cotton Gutter Fly.
12—Coal Clinkers

II.—The collection of Rents on the Company's Properties—viz:—
1—Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of Carts and Cattle only, at the Colaba and Victoria Properties.
2—Of the two ranges of Chawls situated at Thomas Street, Small Colaba.
3—Of the two ranges of Shops situated at Thomas Street, Small Colaba
4—From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Colaba Property.
5—From Miscellaneous Tenants of the Victoria Property.

III.—The Landing, Carrying, Weighing, Stacking, &c., of Coals at the Mills.

IV.—The supply of Wheat Sizing Flour.

Also at the same date and at the same place, SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SUNDRY STORES to the above Company's Mills during the Half-Year ending 30 June, 1892, and for the whole Year ending 31st December 1892.

Form of Application and of Tender and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, Colaba, Victoria Bunder, December 9, 1891.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!

A very Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 Ans.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WORMS! WORMS!!

GIBSON'S SUGAR WORM CAKES.

Very palatable and unusually attractive, do not require a Purgative, very Effective in removing Intestine Worms. Decidedly superior to all other preparations of its kind. Per Packet, Ans. 8 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA.

THE SUCCESSOR TO FEDERICO-PELITI, CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, ect., approved by everybody are of first quality and at reduced prices.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS AND SCHOOLS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Splee Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

[S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGDAD,
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE)
153, Foras Road (near Napier Foundry), Byculla, Bombay.

PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (D.V.) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATE.

No. 278, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
19th October, 1887.

Dear Sir,—My daughter, whom you have succeeded so admirably in curing of her Dysentery was,as you are aware, suffering from that disease for close upon 8 months. I placed her under Kabiraj, Alopathic, and Homœopathic treatments successively, without the least benefit whatever, until I placed her under your treatment, with the result that, in about a couple of weeks, she was completely restored to health. Throughout the long course of her suffering, she passed large quantities of blood and mucus daily.

You may make any use of this note, which I give you with very great pleasure.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) I. C. BOSE,
Asst. Accountant General, Bengal.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED on FEBRUARY 3, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued shortly. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Pictures, &c., must be sent in to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., not later than MONDAY, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL WRITERS.

Rates on Application.
Suppliers of Typewriters and Stationery.
Machines repaired or exchanged.

SHORTHAND & TYPE-WRITING TRAINING CLASS.

Prospectus on Application.
72, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN MEHERALI CHINOY a PARTNER in my Firm from 2nd November, 1891.

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY,
173 and 177, Samuel Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from MONDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1891, to THURSDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1891 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including THURSDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1892.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore	78 9 0	39 5 0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78 5 0	39 4 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Ninth of December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 8 LOGS of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER not less than 30 feet 6 inches long by 16 inches square, to be delivered immediately at Chinchpokli Station.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed, and superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) Monday, the 14th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p. m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of PUGREES (khaki), required for Out-station.

Forms of Tenders, with further particulars, can be obtained from the above officer.

By Order,
COMT. STOREKEEPER-GENERAL.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1891.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16 lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

RIFLES FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned Rifles belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Considine.

1 double barrel Rifle by Purdey, with implements in case.
1 double barrel Rifle by W. R. Leeson, with implements in case.
1 single barrel Rifle by Hart and White, with implements in case.
1 single barrel Rifle by Alexander Henry, with implements in case.

These Rifles are on view.

FRESH MALTA GRAPES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

40 barrels Fresh Malta Grapes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BEST CHINA CLAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

Another lot of 25 tons best China clay, guaranteed free from all defects.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 walnutwood grand piano, with iron frame, by Collard and Collard.
1 small soda-water machine, with extra cylinder, by Daws Clark and Van Winkle's patent.
1 Hayward Tyler and Co.'s filling apparatus for cork bottles.
10 casks glass jug.
2 cases Havanna cigars.
On account and at the risk of Suriff Succoor—
C—127—1 case 141 dozens assorted hose.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Shaik Madarbaksh, consisting of round and dressing tables, cot, looking-glass, lamps, clothes, &c.,

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton.
1 English-built square shape landau, by Victoria Coach-works.
1 half Aden cow, quiet, 5 years old, with calf.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES AND A FIRE ENGINE.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron, steel, brass, cordage, leather cuttings, and one fire-engine.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road (Tramway Line) the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, English-made rattan chairs, teapoys, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy table ornaments, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of H. E. FULLER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the De'Lisle Road and at Chinchpoogly, near the Bombay Gas Works.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Essoofalli Sumsoodin (an adjudged insolvent) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August 1889, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said mortgagee in the following properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of fazendary land or ground, whereof Michael Gregory Desouza is the fazendar, together with the six messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at De'Lisle Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said De'Lisle Road on the eastern side thereof, lately in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,576 square yards or thereabouts assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141 and 7142 to 7144 and Street Nos. 83, 87, 89, 91, 93 to 97, 1, 2, 3 and (1 and 2), and bounded on the north by the property of Bhoja Gultoney, on the south by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail, on the east by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west by the said De'Lisle Road, which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagees.

On THURSDAY, the 17 instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All those two pieces of foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate without the Fort or Bombay, near Gas Light Factory, at Chinchpoogly, lately in the sub-district of Mandvie, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 1877 89 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Essa Bin Khalifa, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passage, on the north by the property of Essoba Damodherjee, and on the south by the property of Hajee Khamisa Joosub, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 680, 716, 717, 680, 716, and 717 and new Nos. 12679 and 12879 and new Survey Nos. 1-2528 and 1-2533, and in the possession of the said mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BAPTY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Sundravundass Virzlal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Hoosein Dossajee Ghoewalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of February 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated 3rd June 1887, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the street, formerly called Oomercarry Sewer Lane and now called Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, No. 2133 and 2134, and Street Nos. 128 and (1) and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Coomroodin Hyderally, on the west by the vacant ground of Hussonally Dossajee, on the north by the said Oomercarry, Sewer Lane or Bapty Road, and on the south by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Ramjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable stock in trade of Mr Fazul Pirbhai Veerjee (changing his place of business, consisting of elegant substantial-made complete suits of drawing furniture upholstered with rich art tapestry and velvet, magnificient chiffoniers an cabinets, also bedroom and dining-room furniture, strong-made elegant office tables and library presses, brouze gilt pier glasses, superior furniture, velvet, English brass, single and double new bedsteads, Doulton wash-hand sets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge" Nepean Sea Road,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Connaught Mills	600	500	250	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	250	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	925
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	250	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	250	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,365
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	250	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	590	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	1100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	1200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	1750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	132½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,980	1,980	45 dvd	330
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	1515	9,500	8,500	50	225
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	54	510
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	40xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	210
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	510
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	20	390
Sassoon	500	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	..	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	965
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	307
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	180	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	180	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	180	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-15-6
China Loaf	"	23-12
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	22-12
Do. do. new	"	22-10
Australia do,	"	22-14
Bombay do.	"	22-8
English Sovereigns	"	14-4-6
Do. Dozens	"	14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-10
Do. 17⅛ do.	"	106-13
Carolas Dollars	"	nominal.
Mexican do.	"	
Five Francs	"	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Principal Selby on "Politics: Ancient and Modern," 5-30 p.m.
St. Peter's Girls' School, "Cantata," 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Harbour Lights," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mobile left the dock on Friday and the s. s. LaSeyne and Kaveri left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Melpomene entered and the s.s. Canton left the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Thames and Rydal Hall also left it on Saturday.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Bisnath Bhowani, residing at Gilder Street, has reported to the police that his son, aged 10 years, left home at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, and had not since returned.

FAIR.—The annual fair of the late Hon. Juggunath Sunkershett's Shri Bhowani Shunker Temple, at Tardeo Road, will begin from to-morrow, the 15th instant, and continue for five days.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st November, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 199,408 maunds and Rs. 42,916, in the earnings.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Hindu woman, named Kashee, living at Khetwadi, has reported to the police that on Friday evening, whilst her grand-daughter, about 8 years old, was playing in the street, in front of her house, somebody enticed her away to Dhobi Talao, and there robbed her of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 63.

SHORTHAND.—There will be a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, to-day, at 8 p.m., when the consideration of a formation of a District Branch of the National Phonetic Society will be discussed. Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, who is expected here on the 22nd instant, is coming armed with power to organize such a branch. All phonographers are cordially invited.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battallion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Endymion ..... M. Devery.
Overture	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe.
Mazurka	Melanie ..... Kuhnor.
Selection	Paul Jones ..... Planquette.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire ..... Waldteufel.
Galop	R. I. C. ..... Van Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector McCormack charged Bhagia Sumboo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Friday last, stolen a quantity of brass from the Morarjee Gokuldass Mill. The accused, who was a servant in the mill, stole the brass from the mill premises, but he was arrested on suspicion by a *ramoses*, while walking away with the property. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

NOTORIOUS THIEVES.—Rahim Hoosein *alias* Mahomedally Mahomed Tokay, whose brother, a notorious character, was deported from Bombay a short time ago, and Nursoo Luximon were brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, by Inspector Stanford and charged with theft of a purse and receiving stolen property, respectively. Tukaram Babaji, the complainant, deposed that the purse was abstracted from his pocket at Mody Bunder, while waiting to see a friend embark for his country. Police evidence pointed to the detection of the first prisoner's action and handing over the purse to his younger accomplice. After Nursoo received the purse he took to flight, but was soon arrested. Both culprits denied the charge and tried to incriminate each other. There were eight previous convictions against Rahim Hoosein, three of which were for theft, whilst his companion had only been set at liberty a few days ago after enduring a term of three months' imprisonment. The Magistrate convicted them both and sentenced them to undergo hard labour for six and four months, respectively.

AN AUDACIOUS ARAB THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Imlan bin Sahad, an Arab, was charged by Inspector Nolan with theft of a box, containing articles, approximately valued at Rs. 272-9. Ali bin Mozrad appeared to complain and deposed to being in the service of Hoosein Budur, at New Nagpada, and depositing three boxes belonging to his master, near the Munguldass Market, to get them sewed in gunny coverings for transmission to Kohat. While the goods were lying there the accused appeared with a victoria, into which he deliberately lifted the box and conveyed it to a teaseller's shop, in Bazaar Gate Street. A *Purdesee*, who was answerable for them, demanded the packing charges, but was told he would receive them later on. The complainant on missing the case was acquainted with the circumstances by the *ramoses* and the matter was brought to the notice of the police. After considerable investigation the trail of the thief was hit upon by the description given by the *ramoses* and he was arrested in a coffee-shop at Bhendy Bazaar. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—An excellent entertainment was given in the Club Rooms, on Friday night, before a very large audience. The Magpie Minstrels succeeded marvellously in keeping the ball of hilarity rolling before the first portion of the programme concluded. The plaintive ballad "Eileen Alannah," by Mrs. McDowell, was rendered in excellent voice and merited the cordial applause accorded it. "Only to see the Dear Old Place again" and "Good-bye, Mavourneen," by Messrs. A Murray and Carney were contributed in a style that drew the hearty plaudits of the audience. A vigorous encore greeted both the pretty song of "Riding on a load of Hay," by Mrs. Flynn, and the ever acceptable Irish ballad of "Barney, take me home again," by Mrs. Clancy, to which both ladies kindly responded. The comicalities of the "Funny man, Ha! Ha!!" and "Balley-hooly," by Messrs. Hack and W. Jackson were admirable, and were enthusiastically encored. Very few, indeed, amongst the large audience were prepared for the musical treat in the concertina solo by Mr. Phillips, whose playing of "Home, Sweet Home," with variations, created quite a surprise. He was accorded rapturous applause and replied with another sweet air that was eagerly listened to. The second portion of the programme included the comedy-drama, "Rough Diamond," which proved intensely interesting and amusing. The delineation of the *role* of "Margery," by Mrs. Clancy, was a great success. The playing of the other members was also good.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles fell in at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, and practised the attack formation and skirmishing under the Adjutant.

The following is the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and file.	Total.
A Company	1	1	2	1	2	...	31	38
B "	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	13
C "	...	...	1	...	3	...	16	20
D "	...	...	1	...	4	...	19	25
E "	...	...	1	1	2	...	15	20
F "	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	17
G "	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	34
H "	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	22
I	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	11
L	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	3	4	7	5	19	2	202	242

The following officers were on parade, *viz.*:—Lieut-Col L H Bayley, Maj R S Brown and T W C Leatham (Adjt); Capts J P Baird, E F Nicholson, G Lund, and J Kenny; Lieuts W Jefferies, T M English, N Devlin, D J Sharp, F A Rowland, J W Smith, and J H Ferneaux.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

THE result of the ordinaries may be seen at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Settling day for losers 6 p.m., Wednesday, 16th Dec., 1891.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE following is a rough draft of resolutions, proposed by the Nagpur reception committee, to be submitted to the subjects committee at the coming Congress.

I. Resolved that this Congress reaffirms the conclusions arrived at by all previous Congresses, *viz.*, that India can never be well or justly governed, nor her people prosperous or contented, until they are allowed, through their elected representatives, a potential voice in the administration of their own country, and respectfully urges the people of Great Britain and Ireland, whose good-will towards India it gratefully recognizes, to permit no further delay in the concession of this just and necessary reform.

II. Resolved that this Congress, concurring in the views set forth in previous Congresses, affirms,—

That fully fifty millions of the population, a number yearly increasing, are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation, and that in every decade several millions actually perish by starvation.

That this unhappy condition of affairs is mainly due to—

(*a*) the exclusion of the Indians from all participation in the administration and all control over the finances of their own country, the remedy for which has been set forth in Resolution I—to

(*b*) the extravagant cost of the present administration, Military and Civil, but especially the former, and to

(*c*) a pernicious system of Land Revenue Administration whereby not only is all improvement in the agriculture of the country, on which 9-10ths of the population are dependant for subsistance, rendered impossible, but the gradual deterioration of that agriculture assured.

That hence it has become imperatively necessary that this cost shall be greatly reduced; in the military branch by the reduction of the standing army, European and Native, to the extent of at least 20,000 men of each, the substitution of long term local European troops, like those of the Hon. E. I. Company, for the present short term Imperial regiments with their heavy cost of recruitment in England, in transport and of excessive mortality amongst non-acclimatized youths, and by a strict economy in the Commissariat, Ordnance and Store Departments; and in the civil branch, by the wide substitution of a cheaper indigenous agency for the extremely costly imported European Staff, and that measures be at once taken to give, as was promised by the British Government thirty years ago, such fixity and permanence to the Land Revenue demand as shall permit capital and labour to combine to develop the agriculture of the country, which under the existing system of temporary settlements, in modern times often lasting for only 12 years, is found to be impossible, and that this Congress does most earnestly entreat the people of Great Britain and Ireland not to permit any further addition to the many millions of lives already sacrificed by the shortcomings of the existing, doubtless well intentioned, but none the less unsatisfactory, administration, but to insist, and speedly, on these reforms.

III. Resolved that this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, is of opinion that to ensure the adequate protection and efficient defence of the country, even in the event of larger reductions than those insisted on, in the standing army, it is desirable that the Government should conciliate Indian public opinion and encourage and qualify the Indians to defend their homes and their Government—

(*a*) by so modifying the rules under the Arms Act, as to make them equally applicable to all residents in, or visitors to, India, without distinction of creed, class or colour, to ensure the liberal concession of licenses wherever wild animals habitually destroy human life, cattle or crops and to make all licenses, granted under the revised rules, of life long tenure, revocable only on proof of misuse and valid throughout the provincial jurisdiction in which they are issued.

(*b*) by establishing military colleges in India whereat the natives of India, as defined by statute may be educated and trained for a military career, as *commissioned or non-commissioned* officers (according to capacity and qualifications) of the Indian army—

(*c*) by organising throughout the more warlike races of the Empire a system of militia service, and

(*d*) by authorizing and stimulating a widespread system of volunteering, such as obtains in Great Britain, amongst the people of India.

IV. Resolved that as one step towards ensuring the wider employment of Indians in the administration of the country, and as a matter of simple justice to the people of India, this Congress, agreeing with previous Congresses, declares it to be essential that all Examinations for any and all of the Civil Branches of the Public service in India, which at present are held only in England, should henceforth be also held simultaneously in India.

V. Resolved that this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—

(*a*) the reduction of the salt tax, by at least the amount of its latest enhancement—

(*b*) the raising of the income tax, taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and

(*c*) persistent pressure by the Government of India on all Provincial Administrations, to induce them to carry out, in their integrity, the excise policy enunciated by it, in Paras. 103, 104 and 105 of the despatch published in the *Gazette of India*, of March 1st 1890, and the introduction of a simple system of local option in the case of all villages.

VI. Resolved that having regard to the unsatisfactory character, in many respects, of the Judicial Police Administration, this Congress concurs with its predecessors in strongly advocating—

(*a*) the complete separation of Executive and judicial functions such that in no case shall the two functions be combined in the same officer;

(*b*) the extension into many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force, of the system of trial by jury;

(*c*) the withdrawal from High Courts of the powers first vested in them in 1872, of setting aside verdicts of acquittals by juries;

(*d*) the introduction into the code of Criminal Procedure of a provision enabling accused persons, in warrant cases, to demand that instead of being tried by the magistrate they be committed to the Court of Sessions; and

(*e*) the fundamental reform of the police administration, by a reduction in the numbers and an increase in the salaries, and in the qualifications of the lower grades, and their far more careful enlistment, and by the selection for the higher posts of gentlemen of higher capacities, more in touch with the respectable portions of the community, and less addicted to military pretensions, than the majority of the existing superintendents of police.

VII. Resolved that this Congress, concurring with previous Congresses, affirms the importance of increasing, instead of diminishing, as it appears to be the present policy of the Government to do, the public expenditure on all branches of education, and the expediency, in view to the promotion of one of the most essential of these branches, the technical of appointing, a mixed commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country.

VII. Resolved that this Congress hereby tenders its most grateful acknowledgements to Sir W. Wedderburn, and the members of the British Congress Committee, for the services rendered by them to India during the past year, and respectfully urges them to widen henceforth the sphere of their usefulness, by interesting themselves not only in those questions dealt with by the Congress here, but in all Indian matters submitted to them, and properly vouched for, by any of the following Indian Associations (named).

IX. Resolved that this Congress hereby puts formally on record its high estimate and deep appreciation of the great services which Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee has rendered during more than a quarter of a century to the cause of India, that it expresses its unshaken confidence in him and its earnest hope that he may prove successful, at the coming elections in his candidature for Central Finsbury and, at the same time tenders, on behalf of the vast population it represents, India's most cordial acknowledgements to all in England, whether in Central Finsbury or elsewhere, who have aided or may aid him to win a seat in the House of Commons.

AN Amalner correspondent writes:—A large meeting was held on the 9th December, 1891, to elect delegates for the coming Congress at Nagpur. The meeting was held in the newly opened Victoria Library. By five o'clock the hall was crowded with merchants, agriculturists and all sorts of people of the town and villages. It was proposed by Mr. Pandurang Vasudeo that the meeting should elect for their president Rao Saheb Vishwas Rao Deshmukh an Inamdar and vice-President of the Amalner Municipality. This proposal was seconded and carried unanimously. The meeting proceeded to elect the delegates for the Nagpur Congress, Messrs. Vishwas Rao Deshmukh, Rao Saheb Raoji. Khanderao Bengali, Vasudeo Daji Muthe, Ekanath Khanderao and Govind Damodar Muthe were elected delegates. The president Rao Saheb Deshmukh closed the proceedings be thanking the persons assembled for their presence. Cheers for the National Congress and the Queen-Empress were heartily given by the assembly and the proceedings terminated.

ARREST OF THE MAHIM MURDERER.

IT was stated in Saturday's issue that the police believed the unfortunate lad Inas, who was found lying dead on the sands, near Mahim Causeway, with his throat cut, on Thursday morning, was murdered. Acting on this theory Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally, head of the detective police, and Mr. Superintendent Brewin, assisted by Inspectors Dillon and Roberts, set to work to trace the perpetrator of the deed, and at last succeeded in arresting a man, named Bhaw Mahadoo, who is believed to have murdered the lad Inas. Upon the identification of the body being established, the police repaired to Koliwada—the locality where the deceased lived with his mother and grandmother. The old woman stated that her grandson had left the house along with a man, who looked like a *ghatee*, on Thursday afternoon. The police, thereupon, collected all the Hindu friends of the deceased lad, amongst them being one Bhaw Mahadoo, and noting something sinister in this man's looks asked him to account for his wherebouts from 5 p.m. on Thursday up to the time when the body of the deceased was found on Friday morning. He made statements before Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally and Mr. Brewin, but these officers on enquiry found that he was not telling the truth. This demeanour denoted that he knew more than he would reveal, and he was consequently detained in custody for enquiry. The police pursued their inquiry and ultimately ascertained that Bhaw Mahadoo was absent from his house from 6 p.m. on Thursday until close upon midnight. When enquiry had reached this stage a Marwaree came forward and stated to the police that Bhaw Mahadoo had pledged with him three gold rings, which he produced. Upon being asked by Sirdar Abdoolally the Marwaree stated that the rings had been pledged with him by Bhaw on the 4th instant about a week before the murder. This statement, however, differed from the statement of the deceased's mother, who said before the Coroner that her son was wearing the ornaments when she last saw him alive. This did not go in favour of Bhaw, who knew that the police were searching for these rings as he deliberately suppressed the fact of his having pledged the rings with the Marwaree, the possession of these rings by Mahadoo pointed to some foul play. Yesterday evening Bhaw Mahadoo made another statement to the police, and took them to Mahim Causeway and pointed out the spot where the crime had been committed. Later on he again took the police to his own shop at Koliwada, where he produced the missing silver kurgota and a necklace, both of which were identified by the deceased's mother as those belonging to her son. The police, under Sirdar Bahadur Abdoolally and Mr. Brewin, are still continuing their enquiry, and they deserve great credit for tracing out the murderer in such a short time. The prisoner, Bhaw Mahadoo, who is a young man, will be to-day placed at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murdering Inas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Aislaby, 1,799 tons, Captain Maxfield, cleared on Saturday last for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Akoba, 2,172 tons, Captain W Ruby, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British ss Rosario, 1,238 tons, Captain W Brown, cleared on Saturday last for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,848 tons, Captain A Mitis, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hongkong via Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr Werner as a cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,137 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed on Saturday last for Aden via Karrachi, with a general cargo, Mr C Nicond, Mr R Regnault, Mr and Mrs Jackson and child, Mr Nusserwanjee Jeewanjee, Mr J Dallaporta, Mr Manockjee Shapoorjee, and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T Gillett, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire—Mr. H. W. Blundell. For Busreh—Mr Mahomed bin Abdoola Hoosein and Mr Abdoola bin Hudluck. For Linga:—Dawood bin Amber. For Bharine—Mr Hussan bin Muttar. For Karachee—Mr W Griffin, Mr W Bedford, Mr and Mrs Hoosein Nanjee Mayanee and child, and Asstt Surgn E S Barucha. For different Ports—67 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (14th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Col Alexander, Mrs Bashford, Mrs Cassels and infant, Mr Harry H Charnock, Mr John Chambers, Revd A Gineli, Revd F Haan, Miss McGloshan, Capt and Mrs H W Napier, Miss Nichol, Mrs J M Rutherford, Mr Baldwin, Mr and Mrs W A Smith, Revd W Wallroth and Mrs W W Squire. From Port Said—Dr Dixon, Mr Sharp and 10 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S and Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Theo Cooke, Mr Lawrence, Mr E Stubbs, Mr and Mrs Gadsden, Mr and Mrs Dunsford, Mrs Baker, Surgn-Captain J Penny, Surgn-Captain C W Whitestone, Surgn-Captain Stanahan, Captain and Mrs FitzHenry, Captain and Mrs C Chamier, child and nurse, Captain E H Armitage, Captain C Evelegh, Captain W J Todd, Lieut McNamara, Lieut Burch, Lieut J B Keogh, Lieut O M J Da Costa, Lieut Jerves, Lieut T A Twiss, Mr Sandford, Mrs Develin and two children, and 139 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 10.
	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, &c.
	Akaba (s)	Ruby	Marseilles.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Clan Drummond (s)	Harrison	Dunkirk.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Purvis	Liverpool, &c.
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Gimblett	Karachi.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	Aden.
	Rosario (s)	Brown	Hull.
	Aislaby (s)	Maxfield	Amsterdam.

The steamer Purulia, Captain Gillett, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Melpomene, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Chanda s	Coope	Moulmein, Dec 1.
	Pallas s	Valiant	Liverpool, Nov 7.
	Clan Macarthur s	Macmahon	Glasgow, Oct 25.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Korbela s		Rangoon.
	Warora s		Calcutta.

KURRACHEE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Rosario s	Brown	Hull.
3	Braunfels s	Tarce	Bremen, Antwerp via Bombay.
3	Arabia s	Skinner	Bombay.
5	Pachumba s	Gimblett	Bombay via Cutch.
7	Red Cross s	Corney	Bombay.
8	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Bombay via Cutch.
8	Pemba s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
1	Blenheim s	Shadwich	Hull.
2	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
2	Arabia s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
4	Rosario s	Brown	Persian Gulf.
5	Rufford Hall s	Millard	Liverpool.
5	Pachamba s	Gimblett	Bombay via Cutch.
8	Pemba s	Livingstone	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Braunfels, Tarce, Donald, Graham & Co., for Port Said for orders.
" Red Cross, Corney, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said.
" Kapurthala, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay.

KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH DECEMBER 1891.)

EXPORTS.

S. s. Pachumba, (Bombay)—1,086 rapeseed, including Jamba and Seeta, 4,944 cwts wheat, and 275 cwts cotton unpressed.
S. s. Java, (Bombay)—274 cwts cotton unpressed, 114 c

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Menist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

COME and SEE our XMAS BAZAAR of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods and presents to suit any age at Cheapest Prices. Hundreds of Xmas Trees supplied by SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Crawford Market.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOANS, either temporary or for a period, to Gentlemen (Military and Civil) PROCURED by James & Co., Agents and Brokers, No. 19, Cavel, opposite G. Assembly's Institution.

MR. V. W. BROWN, MERCHANT, VYTHERY, Madras Presidency, says:—For the last three years I have been using Motilala's preparations and I can not speak too highly of them, more especially those for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Eczema. Many have derived great benefit from them, really wonderful cures as well as myself.

WANTED by a TEA PLANTER of 12 years' experience an appointment in an office in the Tea Department. Has a good knowledge of tea in all its branches. Address "G. J.," care of this paper.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Best STORM-PROOF and PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS and LANTERNS can only be had at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Eslanade Road.

HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 9-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

PEARSE'S OWN CHRISTMAS MINCE MEAT and PLUM PUDDINGS are now ready for sale. Price Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAKES, CRACKERS, SWEETS.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANECKJI DAVER, No. 143, Hornby Road, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Fresh FRENCH POTATOES Just Received per Mail Steamer, at Reduced Price of Rs. 2 per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, Masonic Aprons, and Gents' Latest Style Felt Hats, in Black, Dun and Brown Colors, just Arrived per s. s. Clyde.—HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper STOREY, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on Approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" *** Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 24 per Dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. OOMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
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NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, 18th instant, from 5 to 7 p.m.

By Order,
J. FOWLE, CAPTAIN,
A. D. C.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th December, 1891.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 9, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

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2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
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10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

FOLLOWING the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3½ per cent. on Thursday, there was an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consuls in London, yesterday, at 95¼ ex-div.; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¼ ex-div.; and the market rates of discount remained at Wednesday's reduced quotations of 2½ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅝ for six months' sight Indian Bank paper. The price of Bar Silver was again ⅛d. per oz. higher at 43⅞d.; and Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in each denomination, say to £74½ for Fours, and £73½ for 4½ per cents; and in New York also, the metal was half-a-cent higher, at 96⅛ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 20,000 ounces of Silver, at 95·75 to 95·81 cents. The Indian Council allotted 3½ lakhs of extra Bills, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 11-16, which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday, though 1-16d. higher than the regular allotment rate on that day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and a like amount of the same metal to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 96; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·22.

To-day's London financial telegram has been mutilated in transmission and a repetition has been called for; but in New York, the price of Silver has fallen a quarter cent, say to 95⅞ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was steady yesterday, at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 7d., ex-quay; White Delhi being unchanged in value, at 8s. 1½d. per cental. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,110,000 quarters, or 410,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed Market was quiet, with 44s. 3d. per quarter, ex-quay, still quoted both for spot and arrival Bombay Seed.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats neglected, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices were all unchanged; as also were Arrivals in the nearer positions; but more distant deliveries were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for December, and 4 15-32d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

During the week ending yesterday the total sales of cotton in Liverpool aggregated 5,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 58,000 bales (of which only 3,000 were Surats); but the amount forwarded to consumers was less, to the same extent, at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 118,000 bales greater at 218,000 bales. The total Stock, according to the figures wired by Reuter, would appear to have increased during the week by 450,000 bales; but the correct figures are probably 1,060,000, which would show an increase of 50,000 bales for the week, and make the present excess 263,000 bales compared with last year's stock at the same time, and 304,000 bales as against the year before. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less than last week, at 58,000 bales. We are unable to give our usual comparison of the total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, yesterday's figures not having come to hand. Spot and arrival prices of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday were virtually the same as they were a week ago, the former being ⅛d. per lb. higher than at the same time last year, and 1 5-16d. above that ruling in 1889.

The American Agricultural Bureau Report to hand yesterday, stated that planters complain that the crop gives in return to cost of production, and that a disposition is expressed to reduce the area sown; and that there has been an almost unexampled season for harvesting which has far advanced. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands has meantime remained at 8 1-16 cents; but Futures for March declined yesterday 4 points, to 8·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 62,000 bales, making the week's total again considerably in excess of that for the corresponding week in both the two preceding years, the total increase now shown being 348,000 bales, and 444,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively. To-day's message from New York makes the spot price unaltered, and a decline of one point in March Futures, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day are 36,000 bales going against 39,000 bales last year and 36,000 bales the year before. The quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,400,000 bales compared with five million bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts.....	301,000	260,000	253,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom ..	132,000	86,000	129,000
„ „ Continent.....	114,000	112,000	75,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	4,035,000	3,687,000	3,591,000
exports to U. K. do. ..	1,530,000	1,385,000	1,442,000
to Continent do ..	1,945,000	1,130,000	1,073,000
stock in the Ports	1,190,000	714,000	718,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	....	3,131,200	2,944,880
„ „ Surats	....	373,660	264,160

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,460,000	737,320	755,940
„ London	11,000	26,000	15,000
American afloat	410,000	245,000	300,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	23,000
Total ...	1,891,000	1,078,320	1,093,940
Price of Mid-Americans	4 5-16d.	5 3-16d.	5⅛d.
„ Good Dhollera..... ..	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference.....	⅛d.	1⅛d.	1 1-16d.

Business in our local Cotton Market continues to be on a trifling scale, the only purchases reported to-day having been 200 bales of old Barsee at Rs. 168; and 100 of New Pachora, at Rs. 166 per candy, taken by the Mills, exporters having bought nothing whatever. The feeling has been quiet; and prices are Re. 1 lower, all round.

WHEAT has been dull in tone, and only a small export business has been done; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has given way one anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,574 bales.
Wheat	57,006 cwts.
Linseed.....	9,034 „
Rapeseed	975 „
Gingelly	11,769 „
Poppyseed	1,213 „
Castorseed	2,580 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for Liverpool, for early January shipment, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further rise in the price of Silver, chronicled above, has again been firm at an advance of 1-32d. in the rate for Private Bills, 1s. 4½d. having become the quotation for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 4 31-32d. for April-May delivery of the same; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired this way, and enquiry for the Bank media of remittance is almost absent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 4 21 32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 4⅝d.	„
Credits do. .....1s. 4⅝d.	„
Francs do. .....1·77½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day with not much fresh business passing. The cash rate for Fours was at one time quoted a shade higher at 107 7-16 with the next settlement 107⅛, sellers; and the 2nd February account 106⅞; but, at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named; with 4½ per cents 105⅛, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines; and the market may be called flat but unchanged at our quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RINGROW—December 12, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. James Ringrow, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

DEATH.

RHENIUS—December 12, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Basil Aubrey, the infant son of Aubrey L. H. and Mary Alice Rhenius.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DE WINTON—December 8, at Chorlton Hall, Bangalore, Mrs W B de Winton, of a daughter.
GAISFORD—November, 28, at Quetta, the wife of Major G Gaisford, I S C, Political Agent, of a son.
PEDLER—December 8, at 47, Tregunter Road, South Kensington, London S W, the wife of J Rideal Pedler, of a daughter.
PENN—December 8, at Cranley, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr A T Watson Penn, of a daughter.
STEWART—December 5, at Sirur, the wife of Surgeon-Major A K Stewart, of a son.
TEASDALE—December 8, at Saharanpore, the wife of T W Teasdale, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—LIGHTENING—November 30, at St Andrew's, Fyzabad, by the Rev V W Kinsman, R H Simpson Lieutenant and Riding Master, Royal Horse Artillery, youngest son of the late W Simpson, Esq, of Raheen House Co, Wicklow, to Ida Maud Gertrude, eldest daughter of C Lightening, Lieutenant, Commissariat Transport Department.

DEATH.

READE—December 9, at Calcutta, Peter Patten Bold Reade, Superintendent, Sailors' Home, Calcutta, youngest son of the late Colonel Sir Thomas Reade, K C B, Agent and Consul-General, Tunis, North Africa.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1891.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been often arraigned for many high crimes and misdemeanours by those to whom his exasperating energy and versatility were the source of much unhappiness. But he has never before been charged with having, during the two or three years when he was the ubiquitous ruler of the Kingdom of Bombay, done duty as Lord Lytton's Minister of Finance and cooked the accounts of the Afghan War to the tune of £9,000,000 sterling. That he played a part in reorganising the transport service for those miserable campaigns and levied ponies in Matheran and throughout the Deccan to replace the 60,000 camels which perished of cold and hunger in the Bolan Pass, every schoolboy knows. It was he who passed the frontier, rode a thousand miles, and created civilization and a railway. He displayed during the Afghan War such preternatural activity, that when he laid down his office as Governor and hastened home, beating the mail by five hours to lose a contested election in South Worcestershire it was said of him by one of the chroniclers of the time—"Sir Richard Temple is gone! How still the Empire feels!" But we were never aware till we read it in a well-informed London paper, the *Daily Chronicle*, that Sir Richard, while doing all this in his capacity of Governor of Bombay, masqueraded at Simla as Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, and assuming the *alias* of Sir John Strachey, undertook to finance a military promenade in Afghanistan for a trifle of £2,000,000 and found a little later on that a cypher had been omitted, and that the total came to £20,000,000. This is news to us all, but since we receive it on the authority of a London daily, and the statement is accepted as literally true, and reproduced exultingly by the Madras *Hindu*—ordinarily a circumspect paper enough—as a typical example of Indian financiers we must accept it as one of those things not generally known. The reason for unearthing this long unsuspected delinquency at the present juncture, and using it to confound the sinful Sir Richard, is that as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board he has just had the presumption to ask for a precept—that is to say, for a vote for taxation—amounting to £711,803 for the half-year from March to September, in 1892. It is a large order, everyone must admit. But is it Sir Richard Temple's fault if London desires to educate every small boy in all the ologies, and teach him the piano and the musical glasses besides? Sir Richard has hitherto had the reputation of being a fanatic for economy, and has been accused of screwing down the contractors for the new school-houses, until in self-defence they were forced to put up *kutcha* walls, on foundations one brick deep. That reputation was undeserved and it has not even availed to protect him from being denounced as a man who wastes public money.

When school-boards were first introduced the most sanguine educationists only asked, and generally in vain, for a modest rate of three pence in the pound which Mr. Foster when introducing the Education Act stated would seldom be reached and never exceeded. In the great Metropolis that ideal has been long since exceeded; the three pence was tripled; the nine-pence became ten-pence half-penny, the shilling was reached, and still the cry is *excelsior*. Sir Richard put his back to the wall and strove to keep the figures down, with but indifferent success. Why was he unsuccessful? The answer is ready: "Sir Richard Temple was once a great Anglo-Indian official. In other words from his youth up he was trained in a school of slatternly finance, cooked budgets, and muddled statements of accounts." The writer proceeds "to give Sir Richard an example of our meaning," and recites the doleful history of his wicked endeavour "to show that a great war on the frontier could be carried on for what Mr. Montague Tigg called 'the ridiculously small sum of two-pence half-penny.'" Of course the impostor was found out: "Sir Richard's masters were driven from office and a plain-spoken, hard-headed truthful man like Lord Hartington took their place." The mention of this incident—"one of the most atrocious financial blunders ever perpetrated on India and England"—has for its purpose "to make Sir Richard understand why we distrust his finance," *et cetera, et cetera*. It is difficult to understand why the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the School Board should be selected as the whipping boy for the extravagance of the Board, for to do him justice he has, for successive years, held out strenously for economy. Only a few weeks ago he warned the ratepayers that unless they are on their guard they will find themselves within a measurable distance of 1s. 6d. in the pound. Speaking with official knowledge he has pronounced the charges of extravagance to be nearly all perfectly true, the Metropolis being "threatened with educational luxuries, redundancies, and superfluities." According to the *Times* there is but too much reason for this protest against waste, of the money of the ratepayers having been squandered upon rotten buildings, excessive salaries to teachers—in London they pay primary school-masters considerably more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month—"and refinements of education." These refinements will, if the Progressists have their way, include French, German, and other items of the best curriculum that other peoples' money can buy. It is too bad that when a man has stood out against all this he should be denounced as a spendthrift trained in India to slatternly finance.

Not less far-fetched, incorrect, and unfair is the endeavour to pillory Sir Richard Temple for the mistaken and disastrous policy of the Afghan War, and to contrast his behaviour in regard to it with that of "a hard-headed and truthful man like Lord Hartington." The real fact is that Sir Richard never approved of the forward policy of the Lytton Government in regard to Afghanistan; he foresaw its dangers at a period when all seemed to be going well, and even in Bombay most people were disposed to applaud an adventure which appeared to be successful. In regard to frontier affairs he was a "Lawrentian," having been trained in the school of Sir John Lawrence whose ideas on the subject were diametrically opposed to those which Lord Lytton was commissioned, by Lord Beaconsfield, to carry out. It is quite true that while distrusting the policy of the Supreme Government and foreseeing the possibility of the disasters which put an end to Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty, the then Governor of Bombay put forth his exceptional energy and great administrative ability to improve the communications with the forces imprudently launched beyond the frontier without adequate transport. His services were at the time of the utmost value, but it would be a complete delusion to suppose that he was any degree responsible for the policy which Lord Hartington so severely censured and so completely reversed. It is not surprising or in any way undesirable that a public man should be subjected to severe and searching criticism if the occasion should present itself. But it might be supposed that a critic who inveighs against "muddled accounts" would be careful not to mix up Sir John Strachey and Sir Richard Temple, and would avoid charging a financier with an atrocious financial blunder which he never committed and with extravagance which he had spent his breath in denouncing. The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London School Board appears, however, to be not one penny the worse for this disclosure of his Indian atrocities. He has not even the grace to retire from Parliamentary life, as his critic no doubt expected. The determination not to seek further favours at the hands of the electors of South Worcestershire who gave him a majority of 1,736 at the last election, simply means that he prefers to take over Sir John Whittaker Ellis' seat for Kingston-on-Thames next year or the year after. Sir John—a prosperous auctioneer who owes his baronetcy to having been Lord Mayor in 1882—is one of the many who are tired of Parliamentary life. The seat is safe, or at all events is deemed to be less precarious than that of South Worcestershire, though the majority at the last election was 1,709—just 27 less than that obtained by Sir Richard in a smaller constituency.

IN some of the northern provincial towns in England, when the cremation agitation became aggressive, the unhappy men who had introduced the subject into the local boards were mobbed by their female constituents for their pains. Fortunately for Dr. Louis Robinson he does not live in the north, or he would long ago have suffered martyrdom at the hands of scandalised matrons. Here is a man who has devoted the last three years of his life to the study of "the ape in the babe," an attempt to show that the two are pretty much alike. Mothers have up to the present demanded for their offspring an absolute equality with "little angels," and the fact that a man still lives who has for three years been trying to prove them merely a little higher than monkeys, is, to say the least, astonishing. The first page of the *Pall Mall Budget* this week contains some illustrations of Dr. Robinson's experiments. There four newly-born children are shown clinging to branches of a tree, for all the world as monkeys would, and these are not fancy pictures but reproductions of actual photographs. So far as they go it must be admitted they tend to prove his contention that babies are in some small respects very much like monkeys. Every new-born child, says Dr. Robinson, unless sickly or otherwise imperfectly developed, has a most wonderful power in the flexor muscles of the forearm, and will support the whole weight of its body during the first few hours after birth for a period varying from ten seconds to two minutes-and-a-half. The *Pall Mall* illustrations testify to this. Of course, it will be asked where were the mothers when the doctor was experimenting on the babies, holding them up on a stick and photographing them, as he frankly confesses for his recreation only? Dr. Robinson says he has experimented on a hundred and fifty babies, and the mothers never refused permission, and the photographs were taken in their presence. Possibly they did not quite understand what he was doing, and the photograph was a desideratum. The result of the experiments is not very great, nor likely to prove of much value except to exponents of the Darwinian theory. Luckily no ill-effects have accrued. Some of the babies were only an hour or two old, and some of them a few days when experimented upon; yet only two of the hundred and fifty failed to hang by their hands. The resemblance the photographed infants bear to apes—we say this with all respect for their parents—is certainly very marked. The big toes are shown to be turned outward like a thumb, as in the case of monkeys whose hind feet are an additional pair of hands, and whenever the doctor has brought his thumb or a stick into proximity, the infants have endeavoured to clutch it with their feet. This to Dr. Robinson is another instance of the "survival of the ape's instincts in the human child." The child also when angry, he urges, bites before it is a year old, and strikes before it has seen a blow struck. Its voice sounds, before it can speak or imitate speech, also point in the direction Dr. Robinson indicates. Evolutionists will know what to make of all this. But the tender-hearted British matron, now that she discovers the true purpose of the doctor, will condemn him with much mild vituperation, and wholly reject his inferences as utterly devoid of rhyme or reason as well as brutal.

WHEN Brazil placed her Emperor and his family on board a warship and sent them away to Europe it was believed by those who favoured this very decisive procedure that the country had seen the last of her troubles and all would thereafter be peace and concord. But experience has shown that rapid changes of this description always bring an aftermath of disorder often more disastrous than the first crop. Such promised to be the case with Brazil. It is only a year since the new Brazilian Minister, M. de Piza, was officially recognised, M. Carnot first receiving the representative of the new form of Government. At the close of the last year the country seemed to be at peace, and apparently resolved to settle down under a Republic. A new batch of troubles was merely hatching, and the apparent quietude was but the calm which foreruns a storm. About a month ago came the news that one or two States had revolted, and from this has grown a rapidly increasing rising. President Fonseca issued a proclamation in which he notified that he would defer summoning the Congress till May next, and in the meantime he demanded an increase of the powers of the executive. This naturally incensed the perturbed spirits of his opponents, and the cry of Rio Grande, which was the first province to revolt, was for the overthrow of Fonseca. When the *Times'* Monte Video correspondent wrote, six weeks ago, the movement had not for its purpose the restoration of the monarchy or secession. The Republican party inclined to separation, the Monarchist element was strongly for unity. Nevertheless, the leaders of the movement were said to be chiefly Monarchists who belonged under the Empire to the Conservative or Liberal Parties. They were joined by dissident republicans. The Junta says that it works for the restoration of ancient liberties, which have been suppressed for the past two years, and demanded the deposition of Marshal da Fonseca. A telegram despatched a week ago stated that the President had resigned, and order had apparently been restored. But this is not quite clear. So far as information worthy of reliance is to hand the revolt has been bloodless. But there is the power for mischief and Marshal da Fonseca, whatever his faults may be, may at least claim that his self-abnegation and prompt resignation have for a time if not permanently, staved off bloodshed and deeper anarchy. The American papers have published thrilling details, but by the American papers Brazil and Chili are utilised in the dull season, as natural curiosities and aimless correspondence are in England.

THE appointment of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava to succeed Lord Lytton as British Ambassador to the French Republic, is undoubtedly the best that could have been made. Lord Dufferin's diplomatic experience in Russia, at Constantinople, in Egypt, and more recently in Rome, renders him familiar with every aspect of the European situation which the representative of Great Britain in Paris has to observe. He will be a *persona grata* to the French, with whom he has many intellectual gifts and social graces in common. He has shown, on many occasions, that he can use the French tongue with practised ease; he delighted the French Canadians by addresses in their own language, and more recently on the occasion of visits to Chandernagore and Pondicherry he assured his hosts with Parisian *espieglerie* that British India embraced their territory and themselves in a vast affection. The presence of this gracious and accomplished diplomatist in Paris will, it may be hoped, add to the moderating influences which make for the continuance of peace. Lord Dufferin can do much to extend and confirm the impression which seems to have been the object of M. de Giers' recent journey, to foster, that the Triple Alliance and the two Powers which have come together as a counterpoise need not necessarily fly at each others' throats.

ON Saturday afternoon the Senate of the Bombay University assembled in considerable strength to elect a Registrar for the ensuing two years. There were three candidates for the post: Dr. D. McDonald, who has been Registrar since 1889, Dr. P. Peterson, who was Registrar from 1879 to 1889, and Mr. Hathornthwaite. Surgeon Major Wellington Grey briefly proposed the re-election of Dr. MacDonald, on the ground that he has proved an excellent Registrar during the time he has held the office. Surgeon-General Pinkerton proposed Dr. Peterson, and paid a tribute to his past services, deprecating frequent changes in the post of Registrar, which he said should not be shuttlecocked at every election. Mr. James Jardine nominated Mr. Hathornthwaite for the office, and Mr. Justice Telang, in seconding him, stated that it was due to the present incumbent to acknowledge the value of the work he had done for the University. After a first ballot Mr. Hathornthwaite retired. A second ballot gave Dr. MacDonald 86 votes, Dr. Peterson receiving, 62. Mr. Justice Farran, who was in the chair, declared Dr. MacDonald to be duly elected. The votes on the first ballot were—Dr. MacDonald, 66; Dr. Peterson, 48; Mr. Hathornthwaite, 37. The second ballot was rendered necessary by the absence of a clear majority of the votes for one candidate. The second ballot giving 86 votes for Dr. MacDonald and 62 for Dr. Peterson, the former had a clear majority of 24. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy who was to have proposed the successful candidate was unable to be present.

Reuter announced the deaths of two general officers of the Indian service—Lieut.-General George Uvedale Price, Bombay Staff Corps, and Major-General John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry. General Price served with the 1st Grenadier Regiment in Sind in 1843 and was present at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad. He joined the service in 1839, was promoted captain in 1849, major 1864, lieut.-colonel 1866, colonel 1870, major-genl. 1881, and lieut.-general in 1887. General Robinson served with the Second Punjab Cavalry at the final siege and capture of Lucknow, and at the affair at Koorsee, and with the 9th Lancers in the Rohilkund Campaign, including the actions of Rooya and Allygunge, capture of Bareilly and affairs of Shahjehanpore and Mohumder. He joined the service in 1849, was promo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD DUFFERIN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is officially announced that Lord Dufferin succeeds the late Lord Lytton as British Ambassador at Paris.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

PROTEST AGAINST RECENT CRITICISM.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Hammersmith, said the attacks which had recently been made on the condition of the Army were overdrawn.

England's military power, he declared, was greater than ever.

EXECUTION OF CHINESE REBELS.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

Forty-two rebels, who were taken prisoners during the recent fighting, have been beheaded at Pakou.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Treasury purchased to-day 20,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 95·75 to 95·81.

RURAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE LOT OF THE LABOURERS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A conference attended by four hundred rural delegates has assembled in London under the auspices of Mr. Schnadhorst for the purpose of discussing the reform of the Land and Poor Laws, the Magistracy and the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church.

Speaking at a breakfast given to the delegates yesterday, Mr. Gladstone declared that the amelioration of the lot of labourers was a question of urgency. He desired to see an increase of rural candidates in Parliament and the payment of electoral expenses by the county. He was in favour of a fairer division of rates, and of giving power to local authorities to acquire land for allotments, and also advocated the formation of village councils. He admitted the right of labourers to combine in order to increase the rate of wages.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

After a stormy debate the Chamber of Deputies has rejected by a majority of 165 a motion proposed by M. Hubbard for the separation of the Church and State.

The Chamber also passed a vote of (? want of) confidence in the Government.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 12.

The Governor of the State of Rio Grande has now quietly resigned office.

PENSION FOR PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, Dec. 12.

The Sobranje has voted a pension of £2,000 sterling to Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

FUNERAL OF DOM PEDRO.

LISBON, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, took place here to-day, and was an imposing pageant. His Majesty the King, the members of his family, and a large number of foreign delegates were present.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The deaths are announced of Lieutenant-General George Price and Major-General John Robinson.

CHARGE AGAINST A DEWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Yesterday Mr. Reddy Branson, solicitor, applied to the Junior Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Annu Iyer, living at Madras, for a summons against Mr. Sheshayya Shastri, C.S.I., Dewan Regent of Pudukota State, charging him with (1) enticing away a married woman with criminal intent; and (2) with adultery. Amaravatti Chillamal, a Brahmin widow, is charged with abetment of the above offences. The summons was granted.

LORD WENLOCK'S RETURN.

The Governor of Madras and Lady Wenlock arrived here this morning by the steamer Dunera. The Governor leaves Madras on tour on the 18th instant, to inspect the distressed tracts in the districts of Bellary, of Kurnool, and Cuddapah. The object of the tour is to confer with collectors of the districts concerned regarding apprehended scarcity, and to ascertain the causes of the recent Kurnool riots, into which Government has asked the Inspector-General of Police to enquire.

FIGHTING WITH THE HUNZA AND NAGAR TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The Hunza and Nagar tribesmen gathered in the neighbourhood of Chalt Fort, which was attacked by the troops under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit. There was sharp fighting, with several casualties on our side, including seven sepoys killed, four British officers, one native officer, and twenty-five sepoys wounded. Colonel Durand, Captain Aylmer, R.E., and Lieutenant Badcock, 5th Gurkhas, are returned as severely, and Lieutenant Gordon as simply, wounded. Doctor Robertson extracted the bullet from Colonel Durand; the latter with Captain Aylmer and Lieutenant Badcock were reported doing well on the 4th. Three of the wounded sepoys died on the 3rd and 4th, this being the latest date of news received.

THE KALA-KA-SARAI RAILWAY.

The completion of the survey of railway routes from Kala-Ka-Sarai *viâ* Abbottabad to the Jhelum Valley, and from Domail to Srinagar, have been resolved upon by the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT FISHER STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

Lieutenant Fisher, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is still unconscious, and is in much the same state as reported previously.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

Mr. John William Neill, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, who has been appointed President of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission, arrived in Poona. Mr. Evans and other members are expected to arrive to-morrow, and the Commission will commence its sittings on Tuesday next, at the Council Hall.

A NEW MILITARY ROAD.

Two companies of the 13th Bombay Infantry will leave Poona shortly for Dhanowrie as H. E. the Commander-in-Chief desires to make a new road near the "Sisters," which is very badly needed. These two companies will assist the Sappers and Miners there.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

This annual race-meeting was brought to a successful termination at the Mahaluxmi course on Saturday afternoon, on which the Stewards and Captain L. Steele and Mr. R. Bentinck, the honorary secretaries, are to be congratulated. The attendance was good, both inside and out of the ring, and with the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, who drove up in time to witness the third race, and the Band of the Marine Battalion, everything went off well. There were five races on the card, and though the fields were small, the merits of the horses roused brisk speculation, although a "big pot" was upset in the Tom Thumb Handicap, where Whitewash which was much fancied cruelly disappointed her backers by bringing up the tail. With such company as Turk upon whom 10 to 1 were given and Sunbeam, Whitewash had not the shadow of a chance. The Colaba Stakes was round the whole course in which Brown Jacket, hard held for the first half of the trip, sustained the good opinion of his backers. Colonel Rhodes' Crow made a gallant fight for second honors with Turk, and with the speed at which he came on round the homeward bend he completely dashed the hopes of the latter's admirers to the ground and realised his ambition. Remarkable, in whose favour the betting inclined in the Desert Stakes, made his name the more so by disappointing sanguine anticipations and crawling in last. The finest race of the evening in which the going was of the fastest and was well-contested was the Bedouin Handicap. Three horsemen sported silk, and speculation was divided between Shamrock and Barnum, who did some excellent running at the last meeting. But it was immediately apparent when the trio were sent off that there was no catching Barnum, who was cleverly steered by Graham and came home, hard held, a length in front of Shamrock. A field of eight horses cantered down for the Polo Pony Scurry, for which speculators piled their money on Grayling, who quite fulfilled all hopes by winning easily. Mr. Brewer, of Messrs. Miller and Brittain, bookmakers, gave fair odds to the sportsmen, but secured a big haul over the defeat of Whitewash by Turk, who pulled the Tom Thumb Handicap off by a nose from Sunbeam. The following are the details :—

1st Race.—"The Colaba Stakes."—R. C. Rs. 99. For all ponies 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 10-10, C-B's allowed 12 lbs. Penalties same as Gymkhana Purse, 1st day.

Mr Junghee Shah's c a p, Brown Jacket	1
Col Rhodes' bl a p, The Crow	2
Mr Foulkes' b a p, Turk	3
Mr Beyt's Chiang	0

Betting: Chiang, 8 to 1; Turk, 3 to 1; Brown Jacket, 4; and The Crow, 5 to 1. Time—3 min. 7¼ secs.

The four went off to an excellent start. Turk made the running to the far bend, where Brown Jacket caught him and shot ahead. The Crow was not long in repeating the performance, and when they passed the post Brown Jacket was a length in front of the Crow, who left Turk three lengths behind him.

2nd Race.—The "Desert Stakes," (open) ½ mile; For Arab Gallowas. W. for age and I, landed in the country since 1st September, 1891.

Mr Mahomed Alloo's g a g Munwar	1
Mr E Ralli's ch a p Tawny	2
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn	3
Mr Ali Bin Amir's ch a g Remarkable	0

Betting: Munwar 2 to 1; Tawny 6 to 1; Remarkable, evens; and Rosy Morn, 4 to 1. Time—55 1-5 secs.

Munwar led all the way home and won easily by two lengths. The same distance between second and third.

3rd Race.—"The Bedouin Handicap." 5 Furlongs. For Arabs C.-B.'s that have started in the meeting.

Mr Munroe's b a h Barnum	1
Mr Junghee Shah's g a g Shamrock	2
Mr G Well's ch a h Musjid	3

Betting: Barnum, 4 to 6; Shamrock, 2 to 1; and Musjid, 4 to 1. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

This race was pulled off by Barnum, who won by a length from Shamrock, though hard held. Musjid was a bad third.

4th Race.—"Polo Pony Scurry." 3 Furlongs. For ponies certified as such by the honorary secretary Catch-weights 11-7. Winners at the meeting 1 stone extra.

Mr E E Steel's, b a p Grayling	1
Dr Martin's ch a p Mystery	2
Capt Cox's b a p Bayard	3
Colonel Rhedes,' Florentine	0
Mr Beyt's c b m Seeta	0
Mr Beyt's bl a p Chiang	0
Mr Dowdall's b c b m Betsey	0
Mr Wells-Cole's b a p Cocky Billy	0

Betting: Mystery, 10 to 1; Bayard, 4 to 1; Florentine, 4 to 1; Grayling, evens; Sata, 5 to 1; Chiang, 20 to 1; Betsey, 20 to 1; and Cocky Billy, 8 to 1. Time—42 1-5 secs.

This was a certainty for Grayling, and after several breaks-away he maintained the lead from the start, and passed the post a length before Mystery who passed Bayard at the bend.

5th Race.—The "Tom Thumb Handicap." ¼ mile, For all ponies that have started in the meeting.

Mr. Foulkes' b a p Turk	1
Mr. Conroy's ch a p Sunbeam	2
Col. Rhodes' bl a g The Crow	3
Mr. H's b a p Switchback	0
Mr. Bentinck's g ch g Whitewash	0

Betting: Switchback, 4 to 6; The Crow, 4 to 1; Sunbeam, 2 to 1; Turk, 10 to 1; and Whitewash, 3 to 1. Time—56 3-5 secs.

The lot jumped off in a bunch. Whitewash speedily showed signs of distress and tailed off, when Turk and Sunbeam entered the straight the race was a dead-heat between them. They contested hard, running neck and neck, and when they passed the post Turk was given the verdict by a nose. The Crow was a good third.

INDIAN NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication :—

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 11th December, 1891. From, W. Lee Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To, Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th of July, 1891, forwarding for transmission a memorial from certain merchants and inhabitants of Bombay, addressed to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the treatment of natives of India residing in Natal and other parts of South Africa.

2. I am now to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated in reply to the memorial, that the whole subject of the treatment of Indians in the Colony of Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, is at present under the consideration of her Majesty's Government,—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. Lee Warner,
Secretary to Government.

A handsome brass mural tablet has just been put up at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly. It bears the following inscription :—"Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, dedicated by their comrades to the memory of (here follow the names of five officers, eleven non-commissioned officers, and forty-nine privates), who died at Bareilly, and on detachment, from January, 1889, to February, 1891.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday afternoon last, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall, for the biennial election of a Registrar and for the consideration of certain propositions relating to the L. M. and S. Degree, the LL. B., and B. A. Degrees, &c. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran was unanimously called to the chair on the motion of Principal Oxenham, seconded by Professor R. G. Bhandarkar. There was a large attendance of Fellows of the University, several having come down from outstations.

ELECTION OF REGISTRAR.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the chairman said the first business was the election of a Registrar for the ensuing two years; and he accordingly called upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Brigade Surgeon W. Gray, who had given due notice of their intention to propose and second the nomination of Dr. D. Macconald, as Registrar for the ensuing two years.

Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray, in the absence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, proposed that Dr. Macdonald be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years, and in doing so, observed that the admirable manner in which Dr. Macdonald had carried on the duties of his office during the last two years was the best recommendation for his re-election.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton next proposed that Dr. P. Peterson be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years. He said that in accordance with his notice of motion, he now begged to move that Dr. Peterson be elected Registrar for the ensuing two years. He said that it gave him great pleasure to put Dr. Peterson forward on the ground of his pre-eminent capacity for the multifarious duties falling on the Registrar, and also on account of his long and good service to the University when holding the office of Registrar. In a contest such as they had there that night he took it that past good services weigh in his favour rather than against him. He could personally vouch for Dr. Peterson's intimate knowledge of everything connected with the business of this University, which he learned to value when he held, first the office of a Syndic and second of a Dean. To his mind, not only from his intimate knowledge of the University Act and regulations, but also from his eminence as a scholar, Dr. Peterson deserved to be replaced in the position of Registrar, which he lost two years ago by the very smallest majority. Dr. Peterson was first elected to be Registrar in the year 1877, and until 1889 he was re-elected at every biennial election without opposition worth speaking of. Dr. Pinkerton agreed emphatically with the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Latham at their meeting in 1889, that these circumstances ought to tell in Dr. Perterson's favour. The Registrarship was not an alms to be given by them now to one deserving claimant, and now to another. It is an office of trust and importance for which they were bound in duty to select the best available man. Dr. Pinkerton had listened in this hall to distinguished Fellows of this University like Sir Raymond West and Mr. Latham speaking in high terms of praise of the manner in which, to their knowledge, Dr. Peterson had served the University, and Dr. Pinkerton desired to add his own testimony to that. He had, of course, nothing to say in disparagement of the other gentlemen who were asking for their votes that night; but he claimed for Dr. Peterson that his past experience, good service, and eminence as a scholar eminently fitted him for the office of Registrar. These, he thought, should weigh much in his favour at this election. He hoped they would have due consideration from the Fellows there assembled. He had much pleasure in moving that Dr. Peterson be elected Registrar.

Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant seconded the proposition.

Mr. James Jardine then proposed that Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years, remarking that he did not intend to offer any very lengthened remarks before the meeting proceeded to the main business of the evening. He did not intend to indulge in any lengthy laudation of the gentleman whom he proposed. It was unnecessary for him to say that the gentleman was eminently fitted for the post. Mr. Jardine would deprecate on an occasion like this to say anything laudatory of the gentleman he proposed; but he would make one remark that, whatever the result of their suffrages that evening might be, they might congratulate themselves upon the fact they would have a good Registrar for the next two years. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, in seconding the proposition, said he did not wish to say anything with reference to the claims of Mr. Hathornthwaite upon the votes of the Fellows of the University. He (Mr. Telang) had served upon the Syndicate during the last two years; and it was but fair to Dr. Macdonald, as Registrar during that period, that he should remark that, in supporting the appointment of another person than Dr. Macdonald, he was by no means to be supposed to reflect in any way upon Dr. Macdonald's discharge of his duties in connection with the office of Registrar. It was only on the principle laid down by Surgeon-General Pinkerton that the best man should have their choice that he supported the appointment of Mr. Hathornthwaite. (Hear, hear.)

Voting papers were then handed round, the chairman explaining that they were not to be signed, and that a mark was to be put against the name of the candidate voted for. The candidate with the lowest number of marks would retire, and there would then be another contest between the two remaining gentlemen.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham and Professor Macmillan were requested to distribute and collect the papers; and Surgeon-General Pinkerton and Mr. James Jardine were appointed scrutineers. The result of the scrutiny was that the name of Mr. Hathornthwaite, who had obtained the lowest number of marks, was withdrawn from the contest, and a second ballot took place between Dr. Macdonald and Dr. Peterson with the result, as declared by the scrutineers, that there were 86 votes for Dr. Macdonald, and 62 for Dr. Peterson. Dr. Macdonald was accordingly declared elected Registrar for the ensuing two years.

THE L. M. and S. DEGREE.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Arnott proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the present "N. B." to regulation 4, clause (*a*), of the Regulations for the Degree of L. M. & S. be "omitted and the following substituted in its places:—*N. B.*—An examination in Elementary Physics forms a part of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and an examination in Experimental Physics forms a part of the First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. A candidate who has passed either of these examinations in physics will not be required to produce the certificate required by this clause." Dr. Arnott explained that the alteration, which was of a formal character, had been considered by the Faculty of Medicine and unanimously agreed to by that body as well as by the Syndicate.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE BARODA LAW CLASS.

Mr. M. H. Starling proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda Law Class be recognised for the purposes of the First LL. B. Examination. Mr. Starling stated, having provided an instructor in Jurisprudence, the College applied for a recognition for the First LL. B. Examination; and the Syndicate had thought fit to recommend the proposal to the Senate.

Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

THE BARODA COLLEGE.

Principal R. G. Oxenham proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda College be recognized for the purposes of the Second Examination, and the examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be. Mr. Oxenham said the Baroda College was at present recognised as teaching up to the First B. A. Examination, but only till the end of this year. It had now applied for a permanent recognition from 1892; and so long as it proved itself capable of teaching efficiently, there was no reason why it should not be recognised indefinitely like the other Colleges.

The proposition, on being seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate then dissolved.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A good number of No. 1 Company of the Volunteer Artillery mustered on the Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, and proceeded to the Pilot Bunder to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice. Three detachments were formed under Sergeants Pinder and Nixon and Corporal Randle, Sergeant Nixon's team taking the howitzer, the other two teams being on the 40-pounders. Corporal Randle fired the first shot, taking the water some yards in front of the target, which was anchored about 1,600 yards off. Sergeant Pinder was the next to fire, his target being about 1,800 yards away. His shot also fell short. Twenty-one rounds were fired, all the shots being very near the target. Captain Bickford, R.A., was present and watched the firing.

No. 2 Company paraded at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, and proceeded to Mahalaxmi Fort for drill in the 10in. R. M. L. Gun.

The Corps will go into the Annual Camp from the 6th to the 16th February next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the Foreign Secretary, will probably visit the Samana ridge and then proceed to Thull. At the latter place he will make himself personally acquainted with the state of the Kuram Valley, with a view to securing the safety of the tribes who look for protection to the British Government. Recent attacks upon the Turis show how much this protection is needed.

Commenting on the balloon fatality the *Pioneer* writes :—One fatal mistake no doubt is as bad as another in its results; but it seems to add to the pity of the tragedy that it can scarcely be ascribed, so far as the present account warrants, to any foolhardiness on the æronaut's part. Mr. Mansfield had a more than common share of the qualities which go to make the successful æronaut, and as for a knowledge of the science of ballooning he appears to have known not only all that is commonly known but something further. On the occasion of his first ascent he showed a quite exceptional ability in handling, managing, and steering his balloon and parachute, and had he lived, his experiments would probably have been of considerable practical value. Whether it was that, as the evidence given at the inquest suggests, some flaw was passed over more serious than was supposed, the mistake was one which detracts little from our admiration of the æronaut's skill, and will in no way lessen the feeling of mingled pity and horror excited by his untimely and terrible end.

According to the general opinion in military circles at Secunderabad, the coming Divisional Camp of Exercise will most probably be abandoned, owing chiefly to the scarcity of water available within easy distance of the several halting camps set down between Secunderabad and Bibinagar. Up to date the orders for a Camp of Exercise have not been cancelled, but it is an open secret that the divisional authorities have very great misgivings in regard to water supply for troops, horses and transport animals. By the way the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles have been invited to join the Regular troops for a few days, that is, should the Camp of Exercise be held as at present arranged.

The Railway Dacoity Case began at Trichinopoly on Thursday. From one cause and another only 14 men were brought up and so the Judge determined to try them in one lot, not in two batches as had been previously arranged. Messrs. Rice, Smith and Stenson, and a few other witnesses were examined on the opening of the Court. So far as can be concluded from the line of cross-examination the defence seems to be that when the train was wrecked on 28th September last, a lot of currency notes in the cash chest of the train became scattered about, and were subsequently picked up by the police, who, the defence alleges, falsely swear to the notes being found in the houses of some of the prisoners.

Two of three of the Manipuri princes in Calcutta are ill, the Pucca Senha being in rather a critical state. They have themselves to thank, as they persisted in rejecting filtered water provided for them and their followers, preferring to bathe in and drink from a dirty tank near their residence. They also rejected all offers of medical aid. It is not to be wondered at that the ex-Maharaja died outright. Dr. Raye has visited the invalids, who have now agreed to accept treatment. One Prince, who is in good health, left Calcutta on Thursday night with his followers. The Pucca Senha and the third brother, with twelve followers, remain pending the recovery of the former.

The income that has been derived during the present year by the Madras and G. I. P. Railway Companies conjointly for the conveyance of packages of raw gold from the various mines in the Kolar Gold Fields to Bombay has been as follows :—Rs. 10,034 from the Mysore Mine; Rs. 5,030 from Ooregum; Rs. 3,216 from Nundydroog; and Rs. 830 from Balaghat.

In confirmation of our Zanzibar correspondent's statement the *Pioneer* writes :—Some interesting news has reached us regarding the little party of seventy Indian sepoys whom Captain Maguire took last summer to Zomba, to serve as the escort of Mr. Johnston, the Governor of British Central Africa. Their duties are not merely confined to the mounting of guards and the escorting of the Governor on his marches: they have to play a prominent part in the suppression of the slave trade and to punish all rebel tribes. Thus the day after Captain Maguire landed at Zomba he and his men were despatched to punish a refractory Chief. This they did very effectively, dispersing the armed gathering opposed to them and destroying six large villages. The only casualty among the sepoys was one man wounded in the neck. The tribe thus punished belonged to the Ajava, the people who enslaved the Manganga in Livingstone's time. They did not at all care to face breech-loaders. At the end of September Captain Maguire was to march against the Chief Mponde, whose principal town is situated where the Shire River runs out of Lake Nyassa. He was taking with him his 70 sepoys, and a 7-pounder gun which he would have to fire himself, having no trained gunner with him. Mponde is a half-caste Arab, and achieved a marked success some time ago against a Zulu Chief, enslaving six villages. A Zulu contingent was to accompany the small but well-equipped party under Captain Maguire. Mponde's village is described as being fortified with three lines of stockades, and some stiff fighting was expected. He is a well-known slave-dealer, and has given a great deal of trouble to the British, whom he treats with marked insolence. If the expedition has proved a success, it will have its effect upon the country generally. Mr. Johnston was to go with the column in person. After Mponde had been disposed of Captain Maguire was to march up to the northern end of the Lake to intercept slave caravans passing from west to east.

The chances of the Amir and Umra Khan of Jhandol coming to blows over Asmar is increased by the fact that the uncle of the young Khan of Asmar has expelled his nephew. The latter, with his mother and sister (betrothed to the Amir's son), have taken refuge in Afghan territory. The Amir has given orders for their proper treatment, and promises to restore Asmar to the young Khan at the earliest opportunity. As the usurping uncle, Gholam Khan, has been an adherent of Umra Khan, the trouble might then spread; although it is also stated that Gholam Khan has now incurred Umra Khan's hostility, by breaking his promise to pay Rs. 4,000 to the latter, as the price of his moral support in ousting his nephew.

Lord George Hamilton's idea of having a British Navy strong enough to cope with those of two Powers combined, which he again referred to at Ealing yesterday, does not commend itself to Mr. Labouchere, who thinks it a direct incentive to other Powers to increase their Navy too. He asks :—"Are we not engaging in a political game of poker which will ruin us? Each Foreign Power will 'see us,' and 'go one ship better,' on which we shall have to build two fresh ships to every one built by each Power, in order that we may still be in the position of having a Navy equal to any two other Navies! The French are meeting our increased armaments by an increase in theirs, and Lord George Hamilton is now suggesting that this must be met by a further increase in ours. Does he not, however, perceive that this further increase will again lead to an increase in the French Navy, and thus oblige us to build still more ships?"

The Queen will proceed to the Continent, according to present arrangement, at the end of March, and is to remain abroad for nearly six weeks. Her Majesty is to go first to either Florence or Aix-les-Bains for a stay of between three and four weeks, and will return home through Germany. The Queen is to be the guest of the Empress Frederick for about a week at her new chateau at Cronberg in the Taunus country, after which Her Majesty will propably be entertained for a few days at Coblenz by the Emperor William, who is very anxious to induce the Queen to visit him at Berlin, but it is most unlikely, the *World* says, that Her Majesty will consent to do so.

"THE HARBOUR LIGHTS" AT THE GAIETY.

Mr. Harry Stanley's Company, for the sake of variety, made another departure from opera on Saturday night, producing George R. Sim's and Henry Pettitt's drama, "The Harbour Lights," which when it was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in December, 1885, was pronounced one of the best and most effective plays of its kind that had been produced for many years; and, indeed, the story is most interesting, abounding in touches of human nature, both pathetic and humorous, while the construction is not only singularly neat, but ingenious. As the piece is to be repeated to-night a short synopsis of the plot might prove interesting :—The first act opens at Redcliffe-on-the-Sea, where lads and lasses, mothers, wives, and sweethearts are on the look-out for the boats, which are hourly expected to bring ashore the crew of H.M.S. "Britannic." One of the girls who is looking out for her lover is Dora Vane, the adopted daughter of a retired officer, Captain Nelson. She and young Lieutenant Kingsley were boy and girl together, and the pair have been separated for two years. She is more than usually lonely to-day, for Lina Nelson, her sister in all but name, has been spirited away to London, ostensibly as a governess, but in reality she has been betrayed and deserted by the gay young squire, Frank Morland, a gambler and reckless spendthrift. Morland is on his last legs, he knows not where to turn for money, until, learning that Dora Vane is the heiress to twenty thousand pounds, he determines to marry her, and have her money by fair means or foul. His plans are, however, frustrated by the arrival of David Kingsley, who promptly comes to the point with Dora, proposes to her, and is accepted, so that when Frank Morland asks for her hand he finds himself late in the field, and his suit is consequently rejected. The second act takes us to the interior of Nelson's cottage, where Lina returns, determined to demand and obtain reparation from Squire Morland or to end her life, and for the latter purpose she secretes in her dress a loaded pistol. Her father has gone to London in search of her, and when Dora learns that Lina has gone to the Hall at night to endeavour to see Morland, she resolves to follow her. The second scene of this act takes place at the Hall, where Lina Nelson arrives, and, meeting with only hard words from the man who had wronged her, attempts to fire the pistol, but this attempt is frustrated by Morland, who snatches the weapon from her, and places it on a table by the window. Just at this moment Mark Helstone, a sea-faring man who had gone to the bad through losing Lina Nelson, and had sworn to kill her seducer, is seen in the garden. Dora Vane then arrives and a powerful scene occurs between Morland and Dora, in which the former declares his passion for the girl, and avers that she shall not leave his house that night. Just in the nick of time Kingsley rushes in, saves Dora, and carries her off. Mark Helstone, who has then learned that Morland was Lina's betrayer, shoots him dead. One scoundrel being thus put out of the way, a prominent place is given to another, the late squire's cousin, Nicholas Morland, who hates Kingsley, and seeks to disgrace him. He causes a warrant to be issued for his arrest on the charge of murder—for it is known that Kingsley was at the Hall on the night of the crime—and, as he finds out that the murder was committed by Helstone, he bribes the unfortunate man to leave the country in order that there may be no evidence in Kingsley's favour. The warrant, however, does not arrive in time, for Lieutenant Kingsley has been suddenly ordered away with his ship on active service. Nevertheless, Nicholas Morland determines to hunt Kingsley down, so he pursues him to the deck of the "Britannic"—and there sneers at him for having married a woman whom he falsely says is dishonoured, and also makes the accusation of the murder. Kingsley, naturally maddened at such a charge, and at the idea of leaving his newly-married wife at the mercy of such a wretch as Morland, begs in vain for leave of absence, when, as the signal for clearing the ship of strangers is sounded, an order to a home appointment arrives, and he is free to stay on shore and protect his wife. In the fourth act occurs the great scene of the play. Lina, in endeavouring to escape, has fallen from an under-path of the cliff on to the rock below, and is in imminent danger of being washed away. Kingsley determines to save her, and descends the cliff. We see him at the commencement of his perilous descent, and then, by a change of scene, we see him descending to the rocks, and ultimately reaching Lina. But more troubles are in store for Kingsley and Lina, as the tide is rapidly rising, and there appears to be no hope of their being saved, when up comes the lifeboat, and a very powerful and effective scene is brought to a capital climax. The last act, of course, is devoted to clearing the charge against Kingsley and his wife, while the villain, Morland, is proved to have been an accessory after the fact to the murder of his cousin, and the drama ends in honest fashion with virtue rewarded and villainy properly punished.

The theatre was crowded on Saturday night, and the audience followed the play with interest from beginning to end, applauding frequently, and laughing heartily at the humours of Tom Dossiter. If the effect was in some measure marred by the over loud and frequent sound of the prompter's voice, the drama was on the whole well produced. The wonder is, indeed, that with so extensive a repertoire as Mr. Stanley's Company has, producing so many pieces in rapid succession, which necessitate arduous study and much rehearsing, they are all so efficiently played, and so well dressed and staged. Miss Fanny Stanley took the *rôle* of the heroine of the piece, Dora Vane, which she played in a most conscientious manner, occasionally showing some pretty little touches of humour, that gained her much favour from the audience. Though Miss Cissie Denver was out of her element as the unfortunate Lena Nelson, which was a *rôle* requiring more emotional power than she showed herself to be possessed of on Saturday night, she nevertheless played in a simple, winning style, that won for her the entire sympathy of the audience. Miss Tilly Lake made a pretty Peggy Chudleigh, and playing in a merry, sprightly manner, ably seconded Mr. Driscoll's efforts in sustaining the fun. Miss Milly Brooks can claim to be a most versatile actress. Everything she undertakes is capably done, and her Mrs. Chudleigh of Saturday night was an excellent character sketch. Miss Dolly Childs as Bridget Maloney rather overdid the termagant, and a little toning down would be an improvement. Mr. E. Phillips was a thorough success as Lieutenant Kingsley, R.N. In look and action he was an ideal naval officer. It was a *rôle*, in fact, with which he was thoroughly at home, every action, every gesture, coming naturally from him, while he spoke his lines clearly and distinctly. His elocution was in fact perfect. Mr. W. Driscoll never gave a better bit of comedy acting than he did as Tom Dossiter. He thoroughly caught the humour of the part and without overdrawing the character, kept the audience in continuous fits of laughter when he was on. The less said about Mr. Alex Boyd's Frank Morland the better. It was a round pin in a square hole with a vengeance; but he had hard work, having three different parts to play throughout the piece. He was best as Captain Hardy, R. N., playing the gentlemanly, kind-hearted commander very well indeed. The part of Nicholas Morland, the principal villain of the play, sat well on the shoulders of Mr. J. F. Packard. His was a cool and heartless scoundrel, and the hissing that came from the pit, may be taken by him as a compliment of the power of his acting, which would have been even more effective had he not required the prompter so much, but that is a fault that will no doubt be remedied to-night. Mr. T. Empson, the business manager of the company, cannot afford to appear often on the stage, but on Saturday night he undertook the *rôle* of Captain Nelson, a pathetic part which he impersonated with much feeling. Mr. W. Stanley did fairly well as the murderer Helstone, and Mr. Liddiard made a manly Lieut. Wynard, R. N.

It could not be expected that for a production of a few nights the wonderful mechanical effects of revolving rocks and natural water washing over the harbour wall, which made the original Adelphi production the talk of the city, could be given here, which necessitated an unusually frequent lowering of the act drop, but the waits were very short and the scenery was on the whole well managed. "The Harbour Lights" should prove a strong attraction in Bombay.

A correspondent has written to us saying that he thinks Mr. Stanley should give some matinees, and that the production of "Dorothy" was so good, it did not have half a chance; but if the public only knew how hard the company have to work, attending song and laborious rehearsals every day in order to give so much variety of entertainment, producing so many pieces in a day, they would not look for Saturday afternoon performances. No doubt when the pantomime of "Blue Beard" is produced there will be. It would be well, however, if Mr. Stanley would announce, every Saturday, the full programme for the following week, to allow of people booking their seats.

The approximate receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 28th November, 1891 were Rs. 7,29,033, and the total receipts from 1st April, 1891 to 28th November, 1891 amounted to Rs. 216,53,315, being a total increase of Rs. 42,66,082 over the figures of the same period last year.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

The bulletin issued yesterday stated that "Prince George has again passed a very good night, and his condition was satisfactory." Public interest in the condition of Prince George of Wales has become even stronger than before, and the bulletins displayed at the West-end on the outside of Marlborough House, and in the City on the outside of the Mansion House, are read by ever-increasing numbers. The Royal patient is progressing so well that the Prince of Wales has been able to take a drive out. His Royal Highness also received a visit from his sister, the Princess Louise, who remained a short time, while the Duke of Cambridge, immediately on his return from Norfolk, paid a somewhat long visit. As to the strength of the Prince, he is naturally very much weakened by the severe illness through which he is passing, but considering what he has gone through, his physical condition is fairly well maintained, and this is of especial importance in view of the course which his illness has yet to run. As long as his Royal Highness maintains his strength, his condition cannot be said to be alarming, yet every day will be an anxious one until the twenty-first day is reached. In all cases of typhoid the patient improves during the night. The nurses are Miss Ward, known as "Sister Edith," and Miss Hallam, known as "Sister Victoria." Both ladies graduated in the London Hospitals, and hold certificates presented them by the Princess of Wales. One of these ladies graduated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was specially recommended by Dr. Broadbent, the senior physician in attendance upon Prince George. It is almost needless to state that the patient is kept extremely quiet. The apartment which he occupies at Marlborough House faces St. James's Park and Carlton House terrace, and not the slightest sound of the traffic in the streets can reach him.

THE "LADY MAGNET" AND THE PUGILIST.

Amongst the committee who appeared on the Alhambra stage to test the extraordinary powers of the "lady magnet" were three unexpected additions; three gentlemen who clambered on to the stage from the stalls and would not be denied, in spite of the manager's pathetic remonstrance, that instead of his being the manager and directing the programme of events, the management was being taken out of his hands. However, when one of the clamberers informed the manager that he was Charley Mitchell, the Pugilist, Mr. Bailey yielded with that gracefulness that a weaker man displays to the force of circumstances—when that force is professional pugilism. Mitchell was evidently soon recognised by the gods and hailed with stormy enthusiasm, and when his turn came, and he was requested to lift the lady magnet from the floor, his essay was watched amid a breathless excitement. The Little Georgia Magnet covered her arms with her sleeves, placed them close to her side, and Charley Mitchell lifted her high into the air like the veriest featherweight. Smiling she descended, bared her arms, and again placed them close to her sides. Then Mitchell grasped them, exerted all his strength, grew red in the face with the strain, but never lifted her feet from the floor. She stood and was immovable, but by his great strength he succeeded in forcing her arms from the perpendicular, and that was all. He could not lift her, and this he at once owned.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The funeral of Prince Lucien Bonaparte took place yesterday at the Catholic Cemetery of St. Mary in the presence of several hundred persons. A grand mass was performed in the church, and a large crowd assembled, although at the express desire of the Prince neither wreaths nor flowers were placed upon the catafalque. The Queen was represented by Lord Romilly.

THE RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—Despite the semi-official denial, rumours of the impending resignation of M. Wyschnegradski, the

RAIN-COMPELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As rain is sadly wanted in most parts of India, Rajputana being particularly in want of water, I took the liberty of laying a rain-compelling scheme of mine before the Government authorities of Ajmere on the 5th and 6th ult. The result was that I was desired to confer with the Executive Engineer, Ajmere, on the subject. I had a conversation with that official, who seemingly agreed with my ideas, desiring me to inform him what the eventual outlay would amount to. In response to this question I proposed that the Government should pay the actual cost of balloons, explosives, their transport from Bombay to Ajmere, and all other incidental actual charges *plus* a monthly salary to me and a bonus *ad libitum* after success. Here the conversation terminated. The Executive Engineer said that he would lay my proposals before the Local Government, and inform me in due season of the result. I waited for the thus promised orders at Ajmere up to the 25th ult., when I left for Bombay in order to prepare an estimate of my proposed dynamite rain-compelling scheme, as it goes without comment that I could not prepare such an estimate at Ajmere. Leaving Ajmere, I appointed an agent to distribute the enclosed pamphlet among the Government officials, the Maharajahs, and well-to do people of Rajputana, with a view that everyone in that famine-stricken land might know what I was intending to do to eventually arrest the fast-growing distress. My zealous or overzealous agent sent also a copy of that rather badly-printed letter to the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, which paper on the 2nd of this month tries its utmost to ridicule me for no fault of mine, since I have never been the school-master of my said agent, or instructed him either in letter-writing or in spelling. To add insult to injury the *Civil and Military Gazette* sent me a copy of their paper of the 2nd duly marked red to my Bombay address. Having received that copy lost no time in communicating with the editor, laying all the facts clearly before him and asking him to show me that courtesy which I, under the circumstances, could fairly demand from him. As the said *Civil and Military Gazette* answers my repeated letters on the subject with perfect silence, I beg you to be so kind as to publish this letter at your earliest convenience so that the famine-stricken people of India may know the real state of affairs and my good will for them. In conclusion I beg to state that, as I am not so disinterested as people sometimes profess to be, and as every labourer deserves his fair wage, I am willing to produce rain in any place I may be called to for decent salary and a bonus after success, and I daresay that, after my results are known, the *Civil and Military Gazette* may condescend to open its columns.—Yours, &c.,

ADAM ROSEN,
Late of Periyar Project and Pawai Water-Scheme.

THE BOMBAY FABIAN SOCIETY.

ON Wednesday, the 9th in stant, at a meeting of the Bombay Fabian Society, Lieutenant Peacocke, R. A., lectured on the "Purport of Theosophy and its Relation to Sociolog y" to a large audience. The lecturer said: I have been asked to read a paper on a subject which is attracting a good deal of attention just now in the western world, and which I believe, will "catch on," as the American say more and more as years go by and old prejudices get swept away in face of modern research. Theosophy is a word which invariably provokes a smile from the Anglo-Indian, connected as it is in his mind with fraud and cigarette tricks, and he does not think it at all necessary to waste any time in studying the philosophy which the Society is trying to revive in the world of thought. The first object of the Theosophic Society is to induce men and women of every nation to meet on a common platform for the study of every truth in nature, to provide a platform where people of every religion and of every shade of opinion can meet and exchange ideas thus aiming at a Universal Brotherhood and Universal Toleration. It tries to bring together men of different ideas who otherwise would remain mute in each other's presence and to make them dispassionately discuss one another's opinion. It tries to make men see that no one man or body of men is altogether right or altogether wrong, that each has a little share of truth, and that if all will consent to put that bit of truth into a common stock each will in the end be able to draw his knowledge from a source far larger and far nearer absolute truth than would be possible were he to remain bound down by sectarian beliefs whether scientific or religious. In short the Theosophical Society upholds to the utmost its maxim "There is no religion higher than Truth." A fellow of the Theosophical Society believes with a member of the Fabian Society that in the "order of nature the time approaches when old things will pass away and all shall become new, when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears in pruning hooks, when there shall be peace on earth and goodwill among men and when all shall sit under their own fig-tree and none shall make them afraid."

The difference between the Theosophical Society and societies formed for spreading some fixed dogmatic ideas is this: The former society says, there is such a thing as wisdom, we are looking for it, we think we have found it, on some points at least, but should any one show us that what we take for truth or any question is not so, then we search again till we find truth. In most of the ancient races, we have records of schools for the acquisition of Divine Wisdom, but in later ages it has gradually receded from public view, because it could find little attention from nations fighting for sectarian religions; in the last few centuries material progress has absorbed men's thoughts in the rush for wealth and fame, but in our day during the last 16 or 17 years a reaction has set in. Theosophy is no fungus growth on the intellectual activity of the age, it is the oldest system in all the world, every civilisation of the past discloses it in its literature and its monuments. We find it in the writings of Plato, it was taught in the Grecian mysteries, we find it in the records of Egypt,—we find it in the carvings of unknown dates of the rocks of India. The sacred books of every religion hold a store of it. Buddha taught it, Jesus and St. Paul taught it, perverted though these teachings be now. But people must not think that formerly more than at present the full knowledge of nature's laws and working was public property; on the contrary within the last sixteen years more of the Secret Wisdom has been made public than ever. Since the foundation of the world this knowledge has been preserved by those fit to be entrusted with it; a brotherhood of human beings Mahatmas, a step higher than ourselves in the evolutionary scale have handed it down from generation to generation, from master to pupil. Madame Blavatsky was a pupil of the great Brotherhood and was sent at this time to save the world from Materialism into which it was fast sinking, but she said "I can only guide your thoughts not force or make them." From Theosophy has sprung every religion, therefore every religion contains some Theosophy though different symbols and allegories are used, although the fellows of the Theosophical Societies may not deal so directly with social questions as other organisations devoted to them, yet you must remember there is the great difference that the fellows of the Theosophical Society deal as far as possible with causes, while other societies deal only with effects. The effects we see in operation around us to-day are for the most part the result of causes set in motion centuries back. A good discussion followed, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote, thanking the lecturer for his paper.

FORMATION OF A CYCLING CLUB IN BOMBAY.

A NUMBER of cyclists, in response to an invitation from the consul of the Cyclists Touring Club in Bombay, met at his bungalow, on Saturday evening, to discuss the advisability of forming a local club, it having been decided to form a club. Mr. Pell was elected to the chair and business was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were chosen to carry on the working of the club:—President, Mr. J. P. Watson; Captain, Mr. A. Pell; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. deG. Derry; Members of Committee, Messrs. McPherson, C. Brown, W. Penton, and H. Soundy. It was decided to call the club the "Bombay Cycling Club." It is to be hoped that this movement will be a success, and that the club now established may be a permanent institution. Those who are anxious to join this club will kindly send in their names to the Secretary, Mr. T. deG. Derry, 7, Elphinstone Circle.

MR. THOROWGOOD arrived at Vizagapatam on Friday, and has already commenced his investigations of the harbour project. Mr. O'Callaghan is also there, and he will be able to fully represent the railway interests in the scheme. What is chiefly wanted just now, says the local *Mail*, is a dredger to cut a big gap through the bar, a proceeding which may practically settle the whole question. The only powerful dredger available in the presidency is the one at Paumben, and Government could not do better than send it up the coast at once.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE proceedings in the diamond case on Wednesday were comparatively short as, it being the English mail day, the Court rose at half-past-two.

The whole time was occupied by the examination-in-chief of Abid, the Nizam's Chamberlain. Though Abid understands English fairly well and can read it, he is not an expert talker, and his examination is therefore being conducted through the Hindustani interpreter. Before the Court rose on Tuesday Abid deposed that he was born at Isphan, and after being in the service of various British officers he went to England and was one of the interpreters attached to the Shah during his tour. He first went to Hyderabad in the service of Vicar-ul-Oomra. He afterwards entered that of the Nizam. He received commission at the rate of 4, 5 or even 10 per cent. on purchases made by the Nizam, and that was the practice throughout Hyderabad.

This morning Abid's examination was continued. Witness said for nearly four years he had known Mr. Jacob. During that time he had sold articles of jewellery to the Nizam, and witness had received commission on such sales. Towards the latter part of the year 1890 witness went to Persia, staying there for three months, and returning in January 1891 to Bombay. There he received a letter from accused. He had been in the habit of receiving many letters from accused, and he knew his signature very well. He could write his own name in English. Being shown a letter he said it bore Mr. Jacob's signature. The letter was read, and in it Mr. Jacob mentioned the Imperial diamond, which, he said, was the best and largest in the world. He said a model of it was at Bombay and the price was one crore and twenty lakhs. He further observed, "There is a good deal of butter for our bread in it." This was a letter witness received when he got to Bombay, and he afterwards saw accused at Watson's Hotel, Bombay. He told witness he had been to Hyderabad and had sold a great many things to the Nizam. He was very comfortable there, and the Nizam was very kind. Then accused mentioned about the diamond and said: "A very good and large diamond is for sale, and I want you to assist me by making mention of it to His Huzoor and get it sold to him." Witness asked if he had mentioned it to the Nizam and the accused said: "Yes; but not very particularly." He said the price was one crore and twenty lakhs. Witness said the price was very large, and he did not think the Nizam would take it. Mr. Jacob said: "If the Nizam saw it once he would take a fancy to it," and he wanted witness to do his best to see it was purchased by His Huzoor. Witness would be benefited to a large extent by it. Abid then related the incident of going to David Sassoon's, but, failing to see the model of the diamond, after a few days he left for Hyderabad and next saw accused about the latter end of February at Hyderabad. Under the Nizam's orders, witness telegraphed for him on February 3rd, telling him to come at once, and that his expenses would be paid. After Mr. Jacob's arrival he had an interview with the Nizam at which witness was present. Accused, after presenting *nuzzar*, asked the Nizam if he would purchase any of the articles he had brought, and His Highness purchased to the extent of something less than two lakhs. For that amount Mr. Jacob presented a bill to the Nizam, who signed it immediately. Accused then left for Bombay, but returned in six or seven days and had an interview with His Highness in witness's presence. More goods were purchased, and after the Nizam had gone to his own chamber Mr. Jacob took out of his pocket the model of the diamond and said to witness: "Abid, you wait here a little, I am going to the Huzoor. This is a very good opportunity to show him the model. I am going alone into his chamber to show it to him. I myself shall make mention of this diamond to the Huzoor." Mr. Jacob then stood a few paces from the door of the Nizam's chamber and witness heard what passed between them. Mr. Jacob had the model in his hand, showing it to His Highness. Mr. Jacob said: "This diamond is worth one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. At present there is not one who can pay so much for it, therefore the owner of the diamond is going to sell it for a very cheap price. Then His Highness said: "How cheap?" Mr. Jacob said: "Fifty lakhs of rupees." Upon that the Nizam said: "Mention a lower price," Then there was much said between them, and after that Mr. Jacob said to the Nizam: "As the cost for bringing it out will be very heavy, you may take it for forty-six lakhs of rupees." The Nizam said: "Very well. You get it out, but on this condition, *passand* or *na passand*, approved or not approved." Mr. Jacob said: Very well, I will pay the cost for bringing it out myself and show it to Your Highness. If you prove of it, well and good; if you do not approve there will be so much loss to me. If Your Highnes should purchase it, I shall become a great man. I will give up my business and shall come once a year to your Highness to make you salaam. But if you do not take it there will be a very great loss to me. Very well, I shal bear that." Then he with folded hands said to His Highness: "Your Highness will have to deposit in some bank half the amount, that is, twenty-three lakhs of rupees, so that when the diamond arrives it may be brought by me to you for the purpose of showing it to you on the security of that money, and that money is to be deposited in my name." To this the Nizam replied: "Very well. I will deposit the money, but upon this condition, *passand* or *na passand*, with regard to the diamond." Mr. Jacob said: "Very well, Sirkar. When the diamond comes from England if the Sirkar does not approve of it, the diamond will be sent back to England and you shall withdraw your money. If you do not approve of it there would be a loss to me of fifty thousand rupees, but if you approve and take it, it will be very good for me." After that the Nizam said: Remember it is upon this condition, *passand* or *na passand*." Then accused made his salaam and turned to go away. He was very pleased, and on seeing witness said: "Come let us go. The matter has been settled." He left the model with the Nizam, and after accused left His Highness ordered witness to take it and keep it in the *toshakhana*. Witness placed it on a table in a conspicuous place. About half an hour after the Nizam went into the *toshakhana*, and on seeing the model took it in his hand, put it in his box and locked it up, keeping the key in his own possession. It remained in the Nizam's possession till it was given to witness to produce. The model he now produced was the one. After the model was left Mr. Jacob made a request to get it back. He wrote to witness a letter in which he said: "You must ask his Highness to return the model of the diamond, because the moment I arrive in Calcutta I must pay them something in advance or return the model, and as I have no money to pay I must give the model back." Witness did not mention this to his Highness. When the letter was written Mr. Jacob was at Hyderabad. Thence he went to Bombay, but before he left five lakhs more or less were paid to him in respect of jewellery and old coins the Nizam had purchased. Before this money was paid Mr. Jacob asked witness for fifty thousand rupees on account, in order that he might send for the diamond. Witness told him to produce his bill and he would be paid for the articles he had sold. On the following day he brought his bill and the Nizam signed it. After Mr. Jacob got to Bombay he wrote to witness on the 20th March a letter, in the course of which he said: "It is now 4 p.m. and no sign of the money yet, and I am very anxious about the large diamoud. If I could only pay the £1,000 to the owners I would have no fear. Then every native jeweller in Bombay knows that I have sold it to His Highness without buying it." The sums mentioned in that letter referred to jewellery sold to the Nizam by Mr. Jacob before the sale of the five lakhs' worth. The two sales were distinct. On 4th April he received a telegram from Mr. Jacob:—"Large diamond arrived Owners want half money deposited in bank before sending it and if not approved must forfeit two thousand pounds. Please inform Nizam. Wire sharp if you please. They demand prompt answer, otherwise will withdraw their bargain. I leave for Hyderabad to-morrow." Witness saw the Nizam and replied: "It is not easy to deposit so much money in Bank at once. Will see about bargain when you come." On the same day Mr. Jacob replied: "You misunderstood my telegram. Not at once; in three months. Must deposit by end of June." Then on 24th April Mr. Jacob wrote to Abid complaining of other jewellers being taken to the Nizam, speaking of Abid's promise to be a partner with him in the matter of the diamond, and reminding him that by the end of June his Highness had to pay in half the purchase money, failing which Mr. Jacob would lose two thousand pounds forfeit money. "Remember" he added, "I have to suffer, not his Highness." About that time Mr. Jacob sent witness two horses, and witness told the Nizam that accused refused to take any money for them. Accused did not offer to give witness a share in the profit on the sale of the diamond. He said he would give him commission. He did not promise to pay accused twenty thousand rupees if he took no other jewellers to the Nizam, but accused told witness to be very careful in not allowing any jeweller to come to his Highness. Witness never promised to pay, and never paid, half the profit money and was never partner with Mr. Jacob in the transaction. He would have received a large amount of commission. He had always been paid commission at the rate of 10 per cent. On the 8th of June Mr. Jacob wrote from Simla, saying, "Will you kindly inform his Highness and arrange for twenty-three lakhs of Government rupees to be paid into the Bank of Bengal, to be transferred to Calcutta by wire to my credit, as that I should pay it in to agents of the owner of the diamond to get the diamond and bring it to Hyderabad. This was the arrangent made with his Highness. This twenty-three lakhs is half the price which his Highness has agreed to pay me for the diamond, and the other half I will take after delivering the diamond to his Highness." He said in the same letter: "The latest day we can receive the diamond is the 8th of July. After that we have no claim on them, and I would forfeit the Rs. 70,000 which I have deposited with their agents, and they can sell the diamond to any one they like. It was very difficult to get this diamond out on account of the heavy expenses, but as they have got it now at my expense they can sell it very easily. That fellow, the Maharaja of Gwalior, is after it, and so is Patiala. Before no one cared to take the responsibility to bring it out to show these people, but now it will be out and every Raja will see it. So you see how critical my position is, because I have spent the money and taken the responsibility. The others will see it for nothing. Till the 8th of July it will remain sealed and no one can see it, because up to that date it is my property, but if I do not pay the twenty-eight lakhs on that day at one o'clock gun-fire then the transaction is at an end in my favour and my money is gone. Therefore, I hope, you will kindly explain this to his Highness and beg of him for me to order the money as soon as possible, so that I should not suffer loss." On the 24th May Mr. Jacob had written: "I am glad to inform you that I paid the Rs. 50,000 in Calcutta as security money for the large diamond. The diamond will leave London by the first mail in June and will be in Calcutta by the end of June. I must go down then to receive it, but I must have half the money, namely, twenty-three lakhs, agreed upon to pay them, so that they will hand me the diamond, which I will bring to his Highness for inspection. After seeing it, if he likes it then he will pay me the other half. By that time the six months will be complete. You remember he said he would pay in six months, but if he does not like the diamond then the money will be returned to him, and the diamond goes back to the owners in Europe. Now what I want you to do is this. Try and remind his Highness of the agreement and get the money ready in the Bengal Bank by the 25th of June, so as not to lose my appointment with the agents in Calcutta and the Rs. 50,000 security money. I admit that the sum is very large to get together, but there is a whole month on hand; besides what is twenty-three lakhs for his Highness, may God bless him." These letters were placed before the Nizam who could read and speak English.

A number of telegrams from Mr. Jacob to Abid and Ram Chunder Rao, an assistant of his, were put in and proved by the witness. In them Mr. Jacob said if the money was not paid into the bank before the 1st of July he should forfeit the fifty thousand rupees. On July 1st he wired: "No advice from Bengal Bank yet. I lose fifty thousand rupees to-day and, perhaps, the diamond also." At that time witness knew arrangements had been made for placing twenty-three lakhs at the credit of Mr. Jacob. The Nizam told him so. Witness received certain information as to what Mr. Jacob was doing, and communicated with his Highness, and in consequence of instructions from the Nizam he sent a telegram on the 14th July to Mr. Jacob: "Our mutual promise was that money should be deposited in your name only until the diamond is *passand* or *na passand*." The word "our" referred to the Nizam and Mr. Jacob. There was no contract between witness and Mr. Jacob in reference to the deposit of the purchase money. To that Mr. Jacob replied? "Yes, you are right. If *passand* you pay the balance; if *na passand*, the diamond goes to Patiala, and you get the money back. I deposited the money with the agents and for the balance gave the Alliance Bank as security."

The Court here rose for the day.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE Imperial diamond case was continued to-day, the examination of Abid occupying nearly the whole of the day, his cross-examination commencing an hour before the rising of the Court. This part of the case is bound to occupy a considerable time, but inasmuch as there is not the slightest chance of the Nizam appearing to give evidence, Abid is the principal witness.

When the Court opened this morning Mr. Shirley Tremearne was called and produced letters bearing dates of the 2nd and the 12th of April, 6th June and 19th June, and a stamped agreement of 13th April 1891.

The examination of Abid was then resumed. Shown a letter dated 14th July 1891, he said it bore Mr. Jacob's signature, and in it he said he had got the stone, and that the Alliance Bank stood security for the balance of the money with an agreement to be paid in fifteen days. He asked the Nizam through Abid to get the balance ready. He saw accused in Hyderabad five or six days after he received that letter. Witness went to the station to meet him and drove to the Eden Garden. When they got out of the carriage accused asked: "Why did you send a telegram to me with reference to *passand* or *na passand*?" Witness said: "We heard you had drawn the money from bank, I brought this fact to his Highness's notice and he ordered me to send a telegram to you without delay." Mr. Jacob said to witness: "Fear is coming upon me. May it please God that the Nizam shall take the diamond." Then he told witness he would show him some things. Prisoner opened an ice-box, took out the ice and then took out some saw dust and from below took out a handkerchief in which articles of jewellery were tied up. He said they were articles he bought at Messrs. Hamilton's sale. The things were very old and did not appear of be of very superior quality, and Mr. Jacob said he would show them next morning. Then Mr. Jacob said he would show him the large diamond. From inside his shirt he took a parcel and opened it, produced the diamond and showed it to witness. There was a glass model of the diamond with it. Mr. Jacob asked for the other model. Witness said it was with his Highness. Mr. Jacob asked if witness could substitute the model he had brought for that with his Highness. Witness said it could not be done, and asked why he wanted it done, as the models were exactly similar. Mr. Jacob said witness could not perceive any difference and he (Mr. Jacob) did not know either. The difference was known only to jewellers. Witness replied that his Highness would not find out any difference. Mr. Jacob then asked when he should go to his Highness, and witness told him next day between seven and eight o'clock. The model Mr. Jacob brought remained with him. Next morning Mr. Jacob came to the Chowmahalla palace and told witness to inform his Highness he had come. He did so and Mr. Jacob was fetched in. After detailing the usual formalities observed, Abid said Mr. Jacob gave the diamond into the hands of the Nizam. His Highness examined it very minutely and then said: "I won't take it." Mr. Jacob then said: "Your Highness ought to take it. This diamond ought to remain with you. There is no diamond equal to this in any kingdom." His Highness said: "No, I will not take it." Then there was a good deal of talk. Accused said: "I shall suffer great loss if you do not take it. If you do not take it the Raja of Patiala is ready to take it for forty lakhs of rupees." Then his Highness said: "You told me the price was forty-six lakhs, and now you are going to sell it to him for forty lakhs," upon which accused said: "I am not going to sell it to him for forty lakhs, but when this diamond goes out of my possession into that of another he will sell it for forty lakhs. Those six lakhs were my profit. If it is sold for forty lakhs there will be no profit left to me." He further told his Highness that he ought to take it, and repeated that of he did not accused would suffer great loss. The Nizam replied: "I have made up my mind not to buy." Mr. Jacob then again alluded to the loss he would suffer, and mentioned that he had bought some jewellery at Messrs. Hamilton's sale and asked the Nizam to see them and take some. The Nizam said he would see them next day. He then told Mr. Jacob he might tie up the diamond and leave. Mr. Jacob was very much disappointed and went downstairs, taking the diamond with him. The Nizam gave orders to witness which he communicated to accused, telling him:—"His Highness's order is that you must speedily return the twenty-three lakhs of rupees that were deposited," and added: "Though the Nizam said he would see your jewellery to-morrow, he will not do so." Mr. Jacob said: "The diamond is with me, the money is in Calcutta, how can I return the money? It will take me three days to go there, and then I will give back the diamond and return the money to his Highness." Then Mr. Jacob said it was much to be regretted. He had suffered a loss of two or three thousand pounds. When he was saying that, he was referring to some papers and added; "Just 'cause something to be paid to me on account of the expenses incurred by me." Witness said there was no agreement that his expenses should be paid. Mr. Jacob said he was a poor man and had no money, where should he get money to pay the expenses? He also said that out of the twenty-three lakhs of rupees he had drawn twenty-five thousand and used it for the purpose of making purchases at Messrs. Hamilton and Company's sale. He had no money to make up that amount. He had articles of jewellery, but did not know whether he could get a purchaser for them, so that he might make up the amount he had drawn.

Mr. Woodroffe: What did you say?

Witness (after considerable hesitation): I said, "You had better send the money due to the Sirkar to him, and after it is sent I will see if I can do anything by making any representation to his Highness with regard to the expenses incurred by you."

Continuing, witness said Mr. Jacob again asked him to get something from his Highness for him, but witness said he would not be able to do it. Then Mr. Jacob went away. Witness represented to his Highness that Mr. Jacob wanted something for his expenses. At the interview between Mr. Jacob and the Nizam only witness was present. In the evening of the same day witness saw Mr. Jacob again at the palace, when he again referred to his loss and asked witness to speak to his Highness, so that he might get some of his expenses. Witness again replied that nothing could be done then, but when the money was returned he would try. Mr. Jacob also asked him to get the jewellery he had brought sold to the Nizam, but he replied that that even could not be done. Mr. Jacob then said it was no use his remaining longer and he was going away next morning. He again spoke about his expenses and then left. Witness did not see him after that before he left Hyderabad.

Being shown a telegram, Abid said it was in Mr. Jacob's handwriting. It was addressed to Messrs. Kilburn and Company, Calcutta, dated 21st July and stated: "The diamond is rejected. There has been foul play here. Leaving to-morrow for Calcutta," Gungaswaram was two-and-a-half or three hours' journey from Hyderabad. On the day accused left Hyderabad witness received a telegram from him from that station as follows: "I trust in you to arrange that matter as soon as possible, otherwise I will be in a difficulty." On 22nd July, also from Gungaswaram, a telegram to Messrs. Kilburn was sent. Witness identified the writing as Mr. Jacob's. This ran. "Secure draft if favourable, if not, wait my arrival The Nizam cut me six lakhs. Reply Bombay."

Mr. Woodroffe to witness: Was there in your presence any proposal or arrangement made that the diamond should be taken over by his Highness at the price of forty lakhs?

Witness: No, never.

The next telegram proved was from Mr. Jocob to Abid on July 23rd from Bombay. It stated: "I leave for Calcutta this evening. Hope you will arrange about the money as soon as possible." On the 26th July witness recieved a further telegram from Mr. Jacob at Calcutta: "Arrived here. When will I get the money? Hardly pushed. Please ask his Highness and reply." The telegrams from Gungaswaram and Bombay witness kept in his own possession, but when he recieved the third, that from Calcutta, he showed all three to the Nizam, who gave an order, in consequence of which witness sent a telegram to Mr. Jacob as follows: "Deposit money must be returned immediately according to your agreement, before any question of expenses can be entertained." This telegram was dated 26th July and was despatched at five minutes to eleven at night. The draft of the telegram was read to his Highness and the receipt for it was signed by Mr. Jacob. The receipt stated that it was sent out at midnight, but returned, and then sent out again at 6-15 p.m. on the 27th and signed by Mr. Jacob without any time being stated. The next message put in was from Mr. Jacob to Abid, dated Calcutta, 27th, 12-25: "Your telegram just to hand surprised me. Am sending explanation." Witness placed this before the Nizam immediately.

Mr. Woodroffe: You said when you got the first two telegrams from Mr. Jacob when he was travelling you did not show them to the Nizam. What was your reason?

Witness: Because I thought they referred to what he had sent with regard to my trying to get some money for accused for his expenses. I thought when he got to Calcutta he would return the money without delay, but when he sent the third telegram I thought it proper to place all the three before his Highness.

On the 27th July a long telegram of explanation from Mr. Jacob to the Nizam was received. Witness was taken through the principal statements in the telegram and contradicted them all. He denied he told accused the Minister had written to his Highness telling him Mr. Jacob was overcharging him, and that the Resident was angry, therefore the Nizam wished to reduce the price. He denied that Mr. Jacob said to him: "Make me an offer." He denied that he told Mr. Jacob: "The Nizam has offered forty lakhs if you will accept it." He denied that there was any discussion about his commission between himself and Mr. Jacob that afternoon. He denied specifically that he said to accused: "If you will accept forty lakhs I will forfeit three lakhs and accept two instead of five." He denied that Mr. Jacob said: "If you will forfeit all your commission I can let his Highness have the diamond for thirty-seven lakhs. The utmost amount he hoped to get was five lakhs. He denied that he said to accused: "No, why should you do that when his Highness is willing to give you forty?" He denied that any agreement then or at any other time was come to between Mr. Jacob and himself that Mr. Jacob should take the forty lakhs for the diamond. He had no authority to make any such agreement. Mr. Jacob did not ask him to let him have the balance between twenty-three and forty lakhs. He denied that he told Mr. Jacob he could not have the money then, as his Highness did not want the Minister to know anything about it, but that the money would be sent to Calcutta. Neither at that time nor at any other time had witness seven lakhs of the Nizam's money in his hands. He denied that he asked Mr. Jacob to leave the diamond at Hyderabad, or that Mr. Jacob replied he could not do so because the bank was security for the balance, and he must take the money or the diamond with him, otherwise it would look bad. Nor did he tell Mr. Jacob he might take the diamond as his Highness trusted him, and that when he received the balance of the money he might send the diamond. He did not tell Mr. Jacob not to forget his commission. Mr. Jacob had no interview with the Nizam to witness's knowledge on July 21st, save the one at which witness was present. So far as witness knew, no person had asked his Highness one hundred lakhs for the diamond except Mr. Jacob himself. When the Nizam purchased jewellery he settled the price himself. On all occasions within witness's knowledge when Mr. Jacob had sold goods to the Nizam, the price was settled by the Nizam. Witness had never on any occasion settled the price. He had no authority from the Nizam to purchase this diamond for forty lakhs or any other sum. He never represented to Mr. Jacob he had such authority, or said anything that could lead him to form such a conclusion. After receipt of the long telegram witness, under the Nizam's orders, telegraphed to Mr. Jacob telling him to be true to his word and return the money as soon as possible. The receipt for that telegram was signed by Mr. Jacob, who replied, saying: "Can't trust you furthur, hence decline correspondence. Ask his Higness to negotiate through others."

The Court here adjourned for luncheon, and on its resuming the telegram from Mr. Jacob to the Nizam, saying he could not trust Abid and asking for confirmation of the messages through others, was produced. Then a telegram from Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Private Secretary to the Nizam, requesting Mr. Jacob to return the money immediately was read, followed by the reply from Mr. Jacob, saying that through Abid's blunder the money had been sent home, and it was impossible to return the money, adding that he should put the matter in the hands of the Government of India. Then came the ultimatum from Sir Asman Jah on August 4th, threatening proceedings if the money were not returned in three days, and Mr. Jacob's reply thereto, declining point blank to have anything to do with the Minister and reminding him that he was a British subject.

Mr. Woodroffe—Is Mr. Jacob a British subject?

Witness—He often said he was not. He said he came from some place near Bagdad.

Counsel then read a letter from Mr. Jacob to Sir Asman Jah, confirming his telegram of the 4th August, protesting against the Minister endeavouring to make a State affair out of a private transaction between himself and the Nizam, asserting that His Highness never ordered him to refund the money, denying a conspiracy with Abid, and claiming that Abid was the mouthpiece of his Highness. He also asserted that it was notorious that Abid enjoyed great power in Hyderabad, all purchases being made through him, and that amongst other things he had settled a suit against Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk.

Abid being questioned by Mr. Woodroffe, denied that all purchases were made through him, and as for the suit against Abdul Huq it was still pending. Mr. Jacob then telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Nizam, complaining of the telegrams received by him from the Minister. The reply to this from Imad-ul-Mulk stated that the Minister had full power in the case. Then letters between Mr. Jacob and Mr. Tremearne were read. In one Mr Jacob said the Nizam would pay nothing towards the expenses or the forfeit. It was simply a speculation on his part. He had to stand the risk and take his chance. He offered Mr. Tremearne a partnership in the affair on certain terms. In another letter he referred to the fact that another firm in Calcutta was displaying a model of the diamond when he (Mr. Jacob) had part of the purchase money for the stone, so that it was not in the market. He suggested to Mr. Tremearne "We should run 'em in." In the next letter there were further references to the business connection between himself and Mr. Tremearne, and at the end he requested Mr. Tremearne to ask the firm before referred to to abstain from showing the diamond to anyone as "a great favour." Finally there was a stamped agreement signed by Mr. Jacob, in which he contracted to pay Mr. Tremearne one lakh of rupees for his trouble in writing and arranging about the diamond with the agents in Europe. The sum was only to be paid in case Mr. Jacob succeeded in selling the diamond, and in case it was not sold Mr. Tremearne was to receives nothing. Mr. Tremearne was not to suffer any loss or incur any expenses in connection with the transaction. It was further provided that in case exchange should reach one shilling and sixpence by the time of the payment for the diamond in case it was sold, Mr. Tremearne should receive fifty thousand in addition to the one lakh. This paper was not to hold good after the 21st August. A bid added that he was the complainant in the Police Court by direction of the Nizam, that he was at Hyderabad when the Nizam was examined by the commission, though not at the examination, and that he was present when the Resident was examined. His examination-in-chief then closed, having occupied about eight and a-half hours.

At ten minutes to four Mr. Inverarity commenced his cross-examination. He applied himself first to Abid's engagement with the Shah, which was as interpreter of Persian into English; next to his connection with Colonel Euan Smith. Witness denied he was Colonel Euan Smith's head butler or head bearer. He received no pay during the three or four years he was with him. Colonel Smith never looked on him as his servant but as his friend. He came with him because he had a great desire to come to Hindustan. Colonel Smith asked him to go with him to Zanzibar and he went. He also went to Kandahar with Colonel Smith, but would not have gone had not Colonel Smith told him on his return he would get him a very good appointment under the English Government. He went to Kandahar as Colonel Smith's friend. Colonel Smith said he would, after speaking to Sir Donald Stewart, get him an appointment in the Commissariat Department. He did not get the appointment. Abid admitted receiving eighty-nine thousand rupees in commission in three sums in January, March and April last, from Mr. Jacob. Five or six other persons paid him commission also. He put no pressure on them. Witness stated that his position in regard to the Nizam was that ten or twelve servants were in the room when the Nizam dressed, and witness took his stand there in order to see how they did their work. He was a trusted servant of the Nizam.

Mr. Inverarity: And are you in the habit of speaking to the Nizam in favour of those persons who pay you commission?—No, it is not so. (After a pause)—I did not understand the question quite. Sometimes I do speak and sometimes I do not.

If accused did not pay you commission you would not have allowed him into the palace, would you?—It is not so. He paid me the commission of his own free will and I received it. He used to say: "I pay you very well. Others do not pay you at that rate. You ought to do business for me."

Did you say to the Magistrate: "Accused used to pay me commission. He would not be allowed to enter the palace without giving commission"?—"Yes. Other people there would not allow a new comer to enter the palace unless he gave commission."

Witness stated that Mr. Jacob was communicated with through himself and the Nawab Mahbub Yar Jung, Aide-de-Camp. Before the diamond was mentioned he had communicated with Mr. Jacob.

Abid was then questioned with regard to the visit Mr. Jacob paid to Hyderabad in the end of 1889, and was asked whether he was not angry with Mr. Jacob in connection with the valuation of a cat's-eye Punna Lal wanted to sell to the Nizam. He replied that he was not. There was never a dispute between the witness and Mr. Jacob regarding the valuation of a cat's-eye. He did not forbid Mr. Jacob to come to Hyderabad on that account. It was for something else. Mr. Jacob went whilst witness was in Persia.

Mr. Inverarity read a letter from Mr. Jacob to Abid, in which he said he was ruined because he had a lot of goods which were of no use to anyone outside the Nizam's palace, and added that he made a mistake in coming to Hyderabad against Abid's wish, and he had paid dearly for it. Mr. Jacob blamed himself first for having interfered with Abid's interests in the valuation of the cat's-eye and, secondly, in disobeying Abid by coming to Hyderabad. Mr Jacob went on to say he did not undervalue the cat's-eye but rather overvalued it.

Witness admitted receiving that letter, but denied that Mr. Jacob overvalued a cat's-eye brought to the Nizam by Punna Lal. Mr. Jacob brought a cat's-eye and said his was cheaper than the other. The statement that he forbade Mr. Jacob to come to Hyderabad was untrue.

The Court here rose for the day.

THE CHINESE AND THE NAMPAUNG POST.

A RANGOON telegram says the local authorities at Momein are apparently somewhat annoyed at our having established a post on the Nampaung stream. It seems some alarm has been caused among the common people, who think the establishment of the post taken in connection with Generals Dormer and Stewart's visit to Bhamo, means nothing less than an invasion of China. Under these circumstances the Wun of Momein has written to the Deputy Commissioner asking for the withdrawal of the troops. The Deputy Commissioner sent a polite answer explaining that the post cannot be withdrawn, for it is established under the order of the Government. He also told the Wun that the post was established only after communication with the Pekin Government, and dilated on the advantages to trade which will result from the protection afforded to caravans by our posts at Maunaung and Nampaung. The correspondence has been on the most friendly terms, and it is believed there is no foundation whatever for a report which reached here yesterday that the Chinese had fired off some blank ammunition in the neighbourhood of the post. The strength of the Nampaung post is raised to 200 men, the same as that of Maunaung.

The Government of India has sanctioned the survey of the Meiktila-Myingyan railway.

A number of famine works are being started in the Lower Chindwin and Yeu districts, where the failure of corps will probably be more widespread than anywhere else.

THE ALIGARH CAMP.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General in India, the Military Secretary and three aides-de-camp, arrived at Aligarh at 6-30 on Tuesday evening, and was received by General Luck, the head-quarters staff, the brigadiers and commanding officers.

His Excellency was present at the parade. The general idea was that information had been received that a large force of cavalry was marching on Somna from Khair, and that the cavalry at Aligarh was sent out to attack it. The enemy was represented by the 1st Brigade, with Q. Battery, R. H. A., the 4th Bengal Cavalry and the Gwalior Contingent; the cavalry was under the command of Colonel Grant, C. B. The attack took place near Odeypur, Colonel Jennings' brigade being in the front line, the 4th Brigade supporting the 3rd brigade in reserve and protecting the guns. After the first line of the enemy had been driven back the first line had to rally to the right to meet an attack from that direction. This movement was promptly done. After the mid-day halt the northern force moved to Somna, where they await orders. The southern force returned to Aligarh, where they stay until Friday. Colonels Buller and Cooke have now resumed command of the northern and southern forces, respectively.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Amersingji
Adikerji, M W
Allen, Miss
Abody, J
Bonynet, L
Briggs
Byrne, E S
Butt, W G
Bell, Mrs
Baikantanath, Mrs
Baldwin, S S
Bulkley, Mrs
Christie, J T
Crittill, J
Courtney, G E
Callenneilo, A
Crofton, G
Couts, A
Crouch, A
Calkin, J J B, Revd
Caldwell, D
Charles, R
Carlisle, Earl of
Cantlie, Mrs
Crawhall, L W
Choloray Sateyendranath, Dr
Deavin, H P
Davis, H A
Douglas, G, Mrs
Davies, E W
Durant, E, Mrs
Domingo, D
Desmarais, L
De Sales, A L
De Menezes, G
Davies, L A
Dumbell, H C
Elliott, F
Empson, T
Eaton, G R, Revd

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

THE Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has issued statistics respecting the progress of the spinning mills industry in Japan, compiled by Mr. Myagawa, the secretary of that body. According to a summary published by the *London and China Telegraph* of the 8th October last, it appears that from July 1888 to June 1891, the number of mills has increased from 19 to 30, the number of spindles from 83,360 to 300,4 9, cotton consumed monthly from 1,152,250lbs. to 6,156 300lbs., yarn spun monthly from 1,008,825lbs. to 5,221,908lbs, and the coal consumed monthly from 2,694,787lbs. to 11,699,055lbs. The largest mill in the country, is the Osaka Boseki Kwaisha. It has a paid-up capital of 1,200,000 dols., and a reserve fund of 410700. dols. The total number of spindles is 61,200, of which 27,300 are mule and 33,390 ring. The cotton consumed at this one mill in the last six months was 5,361,566 lbs. There is also a separate weaving shed with 333 looms. Altogether the mill employs 2,889 operatives, of whom 962 are males and 1,927 females. The Kanegafuchi mill in Tokio employs 1,731 hands, the Miye mill at Yokkaichi 1,676 hands, and the Settsu mill at Osaka 1,567 hands. Including the mills now in course of erection, there were on June 30th altogether 36 mills, with 377,970 spindles and employing 17,248 hands. Looking at these figures, it is not surprising that the import of cotton yarn is gradually falling, the values for the last three years being :— 1888, 13,611,898 dols.; 1889, 12,522,039 dols.; 1890, 9,928,061 dols.

Members of the legal profession, says the *Economist*, are not likely to relish the Lord Chief Justice's advice to business men to settle their disputes by arbitration rather than have recourse to the Courts of law. Speaking of the diminution of commercial business in the Courts he suggested as a possible cause "that the men of London may prefer to have their causes settled quickly and inexpensively by some sensible and honourable man who knows the nature of the business, and may be trusted to avoid the enormous expenditure and needless delay which often follow the litigation of questions in Courts of law." And so far from deprecating such a supersession of the Courts, he went on to speak of it as eminently wise. "I must say," he proceeded, "that I think a man must have a most uncommon devotion to 'the science of the law' if he prefers that questions which Lord Mansfield and Lord Ellenborough left unsettled should be settled at his expense at a cost of hundreds or thousands of pounds, when his own individual case, which, of course, interests him beyond all other cases, may be decided by some sensible mercantile arbitrator in whom he has faith and confidence." If to this the Lord Chief Justice had added that men of business like to deal with responsible persons, and that the legal profession is so organised that it is practically impossible to fix responsibility upon its members, he would, we think, have pretty well covered all the influences which combine to drive commercial cases out of the Courts. For practically, no matter how badly a case may be conducted, the unfortunate litigant has no redress. The solicitor, at his client's expense, shelters himself behind counsel, and counsel in his turn shelters himself behind his privilege. Thus all responsibility may be effectually shirked and a case grossly mismanaged without it being possible to fix blame upon any one. It is this that accounts for very much of the laws delay, its uncertainty, and its expense, and the legal reform that is perhaps the most needed is one which will make all members of the legal profession responsible to their clients for the due and diligent performance of the work they undertake.

It appears that the Spanish coin circulation is rapidly drifting towards, if it has not already reached, a silver basis. From 1876 to the end of 1890 nearly £40,000,000 of gold money was issued from the Mint, and the whole of this excepting about £5,750,000 has now left the country. Meanwhile the coining and circulation of silver has been rapidly going on. In the seven years ending in 1890 the value of the silver coins put into circulation was £10,400,000, and during this year the issue has been proceeding at an even greater rate. It is stated by a Paris correspondent that within the last few weeks the Spanish Government has entered into a contract for the supply of 1,320,000 ounces of silver, and that some of this is now being coined into five-peseta pieces. We are told that in the Philippine Islands a similar substitution of silver for gold is going on. In 1857 a Mint was established at Manilla for the purpose of producing Spanish gold coins from the very considerable amount of foreign gold money then held there. Now, however, the circulation of the colony is sharing the fate of that of the mother country—that is to say, the gold is disappearing and silver is taking its place.

The commercial war between France and Spain has been inaugurated by retaliatory measures on the Spanish railways. In consequence of the suppression of the common tariff between the French Southern and the Tarragona, Barcelona, and France Railways the latter Company has cancelled the arrangement for through tickets and the registration of luggage, with the exception of the Barcelona traffic, from November 1, and the reduced rates between Paris and Carthagena or for Algerian traffic; and has decided to discontinue the Spain, France, and Switzerland circular tickets from November 20. The reduced rates for the carriage of coal and coke to Barcelona from Cransao and Decazeville are also to cease on January 1 next.

Odessa advices say that the grain export trade has become practically stagnant as the consuming markets of Western Europe, and noticeably England, find it more convenient and cheap to cover their requirements by supplies from other European countries, and noticeably from North America. The shipments to England from Odessa are therefore almost confined to hard wheat for mixing purposes. The shipments to the Mediterranean from the black Sea and Azov ports generally are also relatively very small, as there are considerable accumulated stocks of grain in Marseilles, or on the way thither, from other regions. France, however, may be expected shortly to develop a very strong demand for hard wheat and to draw on the Russian supplies for its satisfaction. Important shipments have lately been made from the South Russian ports to Genoa and Venice, destined, it is believed, chiefly for Switzerland. The movements of grain from the interior to the South Russian ports have been relatively considerable, influenced by the apprehension that wheat exports will be prohibited. Producers have therefore been anxious to have their supplies conveniently placed for immediate shipment in case such an order should be made. Under these circumstances prices have been much weakened.

The Lyons Silk Conditioning-house statistics for the last week show a total of 99,664 kilos, against 91,524 kilos in the preceding week and 82,634 kilos in the corresponding week last year. Business, in short, has continued on a good scale in the Lyons market, not only as regards the fabrics but also the material. There is a steady flow of orders to manufacturers, who seem to be busily engaged, with rare exceptions, and there is every reason to hope that the season will prove to them better than any of which they have had experience for a long time past. Business in the material is, however, restricted still to daily requirements for consumption, though in the aggregate the figures show a good total. But prices meanwhile not only do not improve, but during the past week they have even shown a tendency to further weakness. In view of all the facts, such a tendency is really without precedent. For the first ten months of the year the Lyons Conditioning-house figures show an increase of 15 per cent. compared with those for the corresponding period of 1890, and if we take from the beginning of the current season merely, say, September 1, up to date, they show an increase of 20 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year. The present season, moreover, is that season of the year in which, as a rule, the consumption of silk is relatively the smallest. The stocks left over from the season 1890-91 were below the average, and in the aggregate the silk crops of this year are not larger than last year. Notwithstanding these facts, prices are at present about 20 per cent. lower than at the corresponding period last year. There has been some business at Marseilles during the past week in Syrian silk. In the Milan market, notwithstanding a continued demand, bussiness has been again very difficult, and many attempted transactions have remained incomplete in consequence of differences of opinion with regard to prices.

A decision of much interest to users, and applicants for the registration, of what are known as "word" trade marks was given the other day by Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The plaintiffs had secured registration in 1886 under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act of 1883 of the word "Britannia," in class 48 for perfumery and perfumed soap. The defendants had used the words "Britannia soap," upon their manufacturers, and the plaintiffs had moved for an injunction. The judgment was, however, given against them, on the ground that the word "Bratannia" is not a "distinctive fancy word not in common use," to use the language of section 84 of the Act. The interpretation of this part of the section was found so difficult that Parliament in 1888 repealed it and substituted a new definition of "fancy word," according to which it must not be a geographical name or descriptive of the article to which it is applied. It was held by Mr. Justice Chitty that "Britannia" is a goegrophical name, that it is incapable of being registered under the Act of 1883, and that it must consequently be removed from the register. It was admitted by the plaintiffs that they had no case against the defendants, independently of trade mark, since the latter had not attempted to pass off their soap as of the plaintiff's manufacture. Judgment was given, therefore, in favour of the defendants with costs, and the motion for rectification of the register succeeded.

The official summary of French foreign trade during October shows that the imports amounted to £17,264,000, against £14,192,440 in the corresponding month of 1890. The exports were £13,430,000, against £13,235,960. There was consequently an increase in imports of £3,071,960, and in exports of £224,040. The following are the particulars given under the usual heads :—

	Imports. 1891. Francs.	1890. Francs.
Food products	166,838,000	121,570,000
Raw manufacturing materials	197,249,000	173,835,000
Manufactures	54,476,000	47,309,000
Miscellaneous	13,047,000	12,097,000
Total	431,610,000	354,811,000
Or	£17,264,000	£14,192,440
	Exports.	
Food products	84,447,000 ...	75,245,000
Raw Manufacturing materials	60,285,000 ...	62,894,000
Manufactures	171,960,000 ...	173,754,000
Miscellaneous	19,058,000 ...	18,256,000
Total	335,750,000	330,149,000
Or	£13,430,000 ...	£13,205,960

The increased imports of food products are occasioned mainly, of course, by the failure of the French wheat harvest, whilst the enlarged imports of raw manufacturing materials are probably due in part to the fact that France has been a free buyer of the new American cotton crop. Still more, however, the increase has most likely been occasioned by the desire of merchants to secure abundant supplies of raw materials upon which the duties are to be raised on the 1st February next. To a similar motive we must attribute the expansion in the imports of manufactures. The decrease in the exports of manufactures is attributed to the financial troubles in the South American markets.

The French Consul at Seoul, Corea, reports to his Government that English cotton goods, grey and bleached, especially shirtings, are becoming more and more popular in Corea. He adds that the consumption of these is increasing at a much greater rate than the increase of population. He brings some rather severe and—we are bound to say—undeserved charges of neglect against French manufactures with regard to the Corea market. How can they, without seriously disregarding their own interests, pay attention to so distant and small a market as Corea whilst they enjoy the exclusive, or almost exclusive, command of their own home market and of the outlets in French "colonies"? French consuls abroad, like the consuls of the United States, are constantly asking for increased imports from the countries which they represent. They might as well cry for the moon, so long as the cost of production at home is artificially kept high by a "protective" system.

In its issue of October 27 the *Rio News* gives us some further information on the financial tendencies of the Brazilian Government. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the proposed further issues of paper money, it is stated, had been completely nullified by the difficulties encountered by the Budget Committee in organising its report in accordance with the ideas of the Minister of Finance and exchange had steadily declined in consequence. Exactly what the Minister demanded was only known to himself, his supporters, and the Committee, but says the Rio de Janeiro paper, "it may be safely affirmed that he insists upon the collection of at least 50 per cent. of the import duties in gold, and very probably that he has produced reasons for leasing the Central of Brazil Railway." An amendment to the project passed in the Chamber ordering the collectfon of 50 per cent. of the duties in specie was subsequently presented, and the signers of the document were nearly all supporters of the Minister of Finance. The uncertainty as to how this amendment would go was disturbing legitimate business to an alarming extent, and was the principal cause of the decline in exchange.

In its review of the financial situation in the United States, in its issue of November 7, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* remarks: —"Trade remains in a lifeless condition, with prices unsatisfactory as a rule, and were it not that the leading conditions which must control the future of business—such as the large crops, the heavy exports, and the return flow of gold—all point to early improvement, the situation would appear rather discouraging and indicative of further depression. As it is, the evidence is in favour of an early recovery. It is too soon yet to feel the effects of the new conditions. As stated on a previous occasion, the corn (maize) crop—the surplus crop of an important section—has not yet begun to move. Farmers are getting good returns for their wheat, but they are pursuing a conservative course—that is, they are using the money to take up their mortgages and pay off their debts, instead of spending it. But that is a hopeful and an encouraging sign, rather than the reverse, for it indicates that an important section of the community are putting their affairs in good shape; and in the end the effect must be very beneficial. It is to be remembered, too, that the trade situation at this time of the year rarely furnishes a correct guide to the probabilities of the immediate future. This follows from the fact that the crop conditions do not thus early reflect their presence. At this date, in 1890, notwithstanding the stringency in money and other untoward occurrences, the accounts with regard to the condition of trade were generally quite good, though it was as clear as any event of the future could be that a period of depression was impending, just as has since happened. So now we may suppose it is only a question of time when the new and improved conditions will make their influence felt and change the situation."

Under the heading "Pretoria Financial Crisis" the *Cape Times* reports that profound consternation was caused in Pretoria when it became known that an application had been made for the liquidation of the Transvaal Board of Executors' Chamber and Trust Company, one of the leading financial institutions of the country. The Company was always held in high repute. It started in 1878 with a capital of £30,000, in £5 shares, of which 10s. per share was paid up—in all £3,000. The total indebtedness of the Company is approximately put down at £120,000. "The dividend-paying record of the Company," the *Cape Times* adds, "is probably without parallel in the history of joint-stock company business in South Africa. Since 1881 dividends have been paid every year without exception; the lowest dividend ever paid was in 1881, when 30 per cent. was declared for the year. The following is the record, a truly brilliant one:—1881, 30 per cent. per annum; 1882, 40 per cent. per annum; 1883, 60 per cent per annum; 1884, 70 per cent. per annum, and £1,000 to the reserve fund and £875 to the *del credere*, or contingency account; 1885, 70 per cent. 1886, 60 per cent, £250 to the *del credere* and £450 to the dividend protection fund; 1887, 100 per cent. £900 to the *del credere* and £200 to the dividend protection fund; 1888, 100, per cent, £500 to the *del credere*, £350 to the dividend protection fund; 1889, 100 per cent dividend, £1,500 to the *del credere*, £500 to the dividend protection fund, £500 to the reserve fund, and £150 depreciation; 1890, 150 per cent. dividend, £2,000 to the reserve fund, £2,000 to the *del credere*, £750 to the *del credere*, £700 as bonus to the directors, and £1,020 as bonus to the officials; 1891, 150 per cent. dividend, £2,000 to the reserve fund, £2,800 to the *del credere*, £1,150 to the staff, and £700 to the directors. In October, 1889, a new issue of 3,000 shares, 10s. paid up, were offered for public competition, and were eagerly snapped up at £4 10s. premium, so great was public confidence in the stability and good conduct of the institution.

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Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 29TH, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suffering Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—breaks out amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor Doctors often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have cause to bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly visited by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several cases treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Sequah's Instant Relief *none* have failed! And this was a near trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Briggs, Chief Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be amazed to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight months—who were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." I am of opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal. Thousands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Relief" as a sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns.—I am, &c.

A VICTIM.

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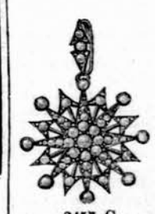

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